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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

One of the gentlemen who accompanied Gov. Ellis on his recent trip to the Eastern part of the State, on business connected with this work, communicates to yesterday's Standard an account of their passage through the Canal. We make such extracts as are of interest:—

"On Tuesday morning last, the 17th instant, about nine o'clock, we went on board the neat little steamer Calypso at Bain's Wharf, Portsmouth, and in a few minutes were skimming over the soft smooth bosom of Elizabeth River in a South-easterly direction. It is a very pretty stream, affording a sufficient depth of water all the way to the Lock to admit the easy passage of vessels of eight to ten feet draught.

"The Lock (which is the only one on the whole work,) is a massive structure of stone two hundred and twenty feet long, and forty feet wide. The walls are seventeen feet high and eight feet thick. It has a double set of gates so as to take the advantage of high tide on the one side, or of higher water on the other side, when the tide is low in Elizabeth river. These gates are made of wood, but are so strongly bolted and banded with iron, as to be almost as strong as iron itself. They are worked easily.

"From Elizabeth river at the Lock to the South end of the Canal where it enters North-Landing river, the distance is nine miles; and if the people of the entire State of North Carolina could assemble on the banks of the Canal and see the vastness of the difficulties that have been surmounted and the work that has been already accomplished through the entire distance, I am sure they would be astonished at the difficulties and obstacles which had been encountered, and by science, labor and perseverance successfully overcome on this work, and gratified at the consummation of what might have been once regarded as the utopian scheme of uniting the waters of Albemarle Sound and Chesapeake Bay.

"The Canal traverses an immense forest of gum and cypress, and the bare labor of *clearing* must have been immense, and can only be appreciated by viewing the forest itself in its original growth. The clearing left numerous large stumps which could only be got rid of by blowing up. Some half dozen large gum and cypress stumps were blown up in our presence. The smaller stumps, together with the roots, are drawn up by the immense dredging machines, of which there are nine on the work. These machines are all operated by steam. The engines are twenty horse power, and so geared as to increase that power thirty-five fold. The dippers draw up a ton of matter at every dip, and are worked with considerable rapidity. The average depth of water in the Canal will be, when completed, eight feet, and the average width sixty-five. No where in the rivers or sounds did we find less than eight feet of water, and oftener fifteen than otherwise, so that vessels of eight feet draft will find safe passage through these waters when the work is completed.

"The land on either side of the Canal is rich and destined to be exceedingly valuable. The soil consists chiefly of rich vegetable matter resting on a subsoil of clay and sand, thus indicating its superior advantages for agricultural purposes. The Canal itself, with the aid of ditches cut here and there, will drain every acre of this land, and thus render it all perfectly available. The great abundance of shells in the neighborhood will afford at very cheap rates supplies of lime; and I do not hesitate to predict that every acre of this vast swamp will in a few years be brought into successful cultivation, and will be as valuable farming lands as any portion of Virginia or North Carolina; for in climate, soil and facilities for transportation of produce to market, it cannot be excelled by any other section of our country.

"We passed down North-Landing River, (a beautiful stream) twenty miles, and entering Currituck Sound, crossed over to Crawford, (Currituck C. H.) where we remained all night. The Sound is a beautiful sheet of water, some ten to fifteen miles broad, and I was surprised to find it entirely bare of shipping, except two small crafts lying off Knot's Island, but I ought not to have been surprised, for it has really no inlet from the ocean.

"On Wednesday morning, crossing the Sound to Coinjock Bay, we entered the second canal, and going five miles through it entered North River, a far nobler stream than I had any idea North Carolina contained within her boundary. Down this magnificent river we steamed till within full view of Powell's Point, and in the waters of the Albemarle Sound, when we turned back and reached Crawford about five o'clock, where we tarried till the next morning, and then set out for Portsmouth, reaching there about 3 o'clock, P. M., of the same day.

"In conclusion of this brief and imperfect sketch, I may state, that this is unquestionably one of the greatest and most important works of internal improvement in the State, and as before remarked, its importance is not confined to one or even two States. It eminently deserves, and I trust will receive the fostering aid and care of this State, for Virginia never has and never will put forth a helping hand. It is emphatically, therefore, a North Carolina work of national importance."

Henry W. Miller, Esq.—We are requested to state that Henry W. Miller, Esq., will deliver his lecture on the 18th Century in Kenansville, Duplin county, on Friday the 13th of May next.

Wil. Journal.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1859.

IS MR EVERETT AN ORATOR?—We doubt whether there has any where been a more thoughtful and thought inspiring article on Mr. Everett's Oration than that to which we give place to-day. It makes us the more regret that we have never had an opportunity to hear that Oration. The article is from a correspondent who is always welcome to our columns, whether we altogether agree with him or not. We do agree with him that Mr. Everett is a great orator; but we think that *some* of the eclat which has attended him, has been owing to the romance of which our friend speaks—the novel conception of devoting himself for months to that romantic object—the success, moderate at first and wonderful as he progressed, has been *somewhat* because he and his object have been *the fashion*. To all these adventitious aids he has brought a great subject, great skill in treating that subject, and almost equal skill in presenting it to his auditors.

But if it be true, as it undoubtedly is, that he is an orator who can make others think as he thinks and feel as he feels, who shall say that we have not many orators in North Carolina? It may be, that but few speeches of North Carolinians will go down to posterity with this of Mr. Everett; but that may be because but few speeches of North Carolinians have been published. We cannot conceive that Mr. Everett can more effectually command the judgments and the feelings of men than some whom we have heard in our own State. Suppose that they have only distinguished themselves in an important cause in Court, or in a political discussion, yet if they have been equal to the occasion which called them forth, who could be more? We have heard John Stanly, Judge Gaston, Mr. Badger, Dr. Hawks, Gov. Morehead, Gov. Graham, Mr. Miller, (and we might name other North Carolinians,) and if they were not and are not pre-eminently orators, we confess that we know not what is oratory. It is proper to say, however, that it is not to these that our correspondent alludes, for they were not mentioned in the articles on which he comments. And we have reason to know how very highly he estimates some of them whom he has heard.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I have for several days contemplated communicating to the OBSERVER some remarks upon Mr. Everett's Oration upon Washington. To any thing like a representation of that feast of taste and reason, I feel myself quite incompetent. I know that it is essential that criticism, or even eulogy, of a fine literary display, shall be presented in a dress which will justify the voluntary assertion of a call to pass upon literary pretensions. One who judges ought to look down from superior station. However, as no one else has expressed my particular shade of views upon certain disparagements of this Oration that have been made public, I venture to cast myself upon the indulgence of your readers.

Supposing it to be true, as said by Whately, that if there ever could be an absolutely perfect orator, no one would (at the time, at least,) discover that he was so,—Mr. Everett has still something to attain to in the way of excellence. *Something*, I say, certainly not everything, for there are those who are willing to award to him even this the highest meed. Warm from the influence of his speech, they assure the public that Mr. Everett is no Orator. Were all who have heard him of this mind, those who five hundred years hereafter shall teach rhetorie to the young, after directing the earnest attention of their pupils to the Oration before us, would add as a wonderful evidence of his powers—that he was universally reckoned to be no Orator. They would give point to this observation by adding, that in a money-loving generation the charms of this speech had in the course of a few months contributed One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars to a romantic project, (at this time, they may say, entirely forgotten;) that it had been spoken before more persons by an hundred thousand than up to the time of its delivery had ever listened to any single speech; that those who composed the audiences were more learned and more accomplished than any who had been present at an Oration of Demosthenes or of Cicero, and such was its effect upon this class of hearers, that under the influence of their report the learned and the accomplished thronged to hear it wherever in any portion of the land its delivery was anticipated, even travelling hundreds of miles for that purpose; that old and young, the scholar and the simple, hung in rapture upon his lips; that throughout far distant parallels of latitude and longitude, with a more than Orphean skill, by the melody of his single-stringed lyre, he stirred the ancient memories of his countrymen, and summoned back to fraternal intercourse and love a dissevered and discordant people. After this enumeration they might repeat to their pupils as the most convincing argument of his magic—that he was regarded as no Orator.

Such I say might have been the history of this Oration had the public judgment jumped with that of certain gentlemen who have complimented Mr. Everett with the lofty panegyric above alluded to. As it is, quite another story waits to be written.

Why it has so happened I shall not undertake to say, but principally, I suppose, because we in this land are much used to regard "*the documents*" as an end of every sort of controversy; but whether for this or another reason, it has so happened that the suggestion recently made as to Mr. Everett's being no orator has set a young friend of mine (Sauerteig Jr.) to much rummaging into dictionaries and the like. His learned excursions resulted as a preliminary in his agreeing with Daniel Webster that "He is an Orator that can make me think as he thinks, and feel as he feels." Such being the limits of oratory in its widest sense, he concluded that in the highest class of oratory will be found those alone who can make their hearers appreciate and assimilate *profound thoughts* and *sublime sentiments*, and who at the same time can compel not only their contemporaries but all posterity to think those thoughts and experience those feelings. He is fully persuaded that in genuine oratory there is a principle of immortality like that which bears up genuine poetry from age to age. Admitting that no serious damage is done by mentioning in common talk fluent speakers, who in their time have been happy in an effort in behalf of a criminal, or in behalf of themselves as candidates, or upon the occasion of a presentation of plate, or after a good dinner, as Orators, he protests against such an application of the term after due consideration, and as the settled opinion of "one who knows," or who at least ought to know. However interesting to those contemporary, he objects that that cannot be oratory in which after the lapse of a century it would be impossible to arouse interest. In fine, he said that a reference to the circumstances under which Mr. Everett's claim to the character of an Orator had been disparaged in North Carolina, gave one a vivid idea of the deplorable effects of exaggerated language habitually indulged in:—although some might be disposed to smile upon observing that in a community where not fewer than five hundred men were commonly spoken of as *orators*, this epithet should be denied to Edward Everett. It is deplorable, inasmuch as with the word *oratory* ever upon the lips, some had failed to recognize the idea it should convey upon the only occasion that a great example of it had been presented to their apprehensions.

It was in vain that I repeated that these expressions were the most complimentary that had saluted Mr. Everett from Maine to Georgia;—in his excitement I utterly failed to make him think as I thought, or feel as I felt.

An analysis of the charms of Oratory, in any particular instance, will ascribe its results partly to the matter, and partly to the manner of the speaker. The theme must be a noble one, the sentiments lofty and generous, the language classic and well ordered;—after these, in a sort of sliding scale may be enumerated the enunciation, expression of countenance and the gestures. Mr. Everett's theme was WASHINGTON, and as for the sentiments and language, no one denies that he so spake,—surrounded his subject with such circumstances of fresh and immortal interest,—as to demonstrate, what after so much talk and so much rant about Washington did not-a-little require clearing up, that it was one neither to be withered by age nor staled by custom. Nor does controversy begin here, for the enunciation of this speech was of so marked an excellence that one intelligent critic does not scruple to sink its other admitted excellencies and speak of Mr. Everett as an "enunciationist." Again, Nature has given to Mr. Everett a pleasing person, and a fine countenance, reflecting that cultivation which fifty years of christian life, and conversance with science and the best literature of the world, ancient and modern, will naturally produce. The only drawback upon the praise to which he is entitled is in the matter of gesticulation. This in general was ungraceful. However, there seems to be no good ground for charging it to be the result of practice before a glass. For, in the first place, it is scarcely conceivable that with such labor Mr. Everett's fine taste should not have produced a different result; and in the second place, such practice is irreconcilable with good sense, and the modern teaching in oratory. It seems plain that in the matter of gesture he has followed the rule which says it is to be left to the feeling at the moment of delivery. A speech which, like this, has been spoken more than one hundred times, inasmuch as in general it will give rise to similarity of emotion in the various parts, will for that reason be delivered again and again in much the same way; not to mention that the general delivery, after a hundred repetitions, might become habitual. What has been said by one who brings this charge goes to strengthen my view; for he, having heard him twice, and founding his judgment upon those hearings, tells us that "his delivery was much more effective in Wilmington than in Newbern," and ascribes the difference to a circumstance attending his speech at the former place, and wanting at the latter. I am satisfied that I heard Mr. Everett under circumstances more favorable to animated delivery than have generally attended him. The result was fully as much animation as the character of the composition, and particularly the character of the subject, would justify. In reply to an accomplished friend who told him that he had never seen him so happy in his manner, Mr. Everett admitted that he had felt himself to be very much under the influence of the mercurial and enthusiastic audience before him.

In Mr. Everett, then, I submit that we have an example of what the American intellect can accomplish in oratory. His efforts at twenty-one years of age leave no doubt as to his great natural talents for such performances, and there are many passages in his Oration upon Washington that have upon them the stamp of genius as well as of maturity. Out of many such I need refer only to that upon punctuality; that contrasting the different results of English colonization in America and in India; that upon Blenheim; and the peroration. During the half century which has elapsed since he was first hailed as a public speaker of great promise, he has given himself all the culture in this department which an incessant study of the models of classical eloquence could afford. His daily intercourse with the ancient and modern masters of oratory has afforded him the same opportunity in this branch which, in theirs, young painters and sculptors gain by long sojourn in France and Italy. The result has answered to the expectation and the labor, for Mr. Everett is beyond comparison the most finished orator upon this side of the Atlantic. I cannot recall his sudden appearance, hasty sojourn, and early departure from our midst, without emotion. It is as if the curtain of time had been drawn aside, and our eyes permitted to rest upon one of those scenes whose glory still settles around the *agora* and the *forum*. It was drawn aside but for a moment, and then replaced; but the picture which it revealed to those who saw and appreciated it, was for all time;—'a portion of themselves.' As they envy the meanest Athenian who formed part of the audiences of Demosthenes, they will live dearer to themselves for having heard this oration of Edward Everett. With some other of his efforts, I make bold to say that it will outlast all contemporary American eloquence excepting the speeches of Daniel Webster. I will not do the North Carolinians who have been mentioned as his compeers the injustice of bringing them before the bar of the public, and sifting the pretensions set up in their behalf. *They* have not given occasion for such an examination. *I* should be impertinent were I with this view to criticise their published speeches,—and I hope to give no offence in saying that *posterity* will not be troubled with any such question. The most that can be said for any of them is, that they were more or less equal to an occasion arising from matters collateral, that they merely moderated or conducted an excitement that was owing to extrinsic causes,—say, an interesting trial, an important debate, or an enthusiastic political gathering;—whilst Mr. Everett has created not only the occasion for his oration, but also every circumstance which adds to its effect. What, in comparing oratorical merit, is the value of such a distinction, will readily occur to every one.

In fine, Messrs. Editors, if Oratory be equal to the duties which it has assumed; if its compass and flexibility enable it to do justice to every subject which may interest assemblies of men, there must somewhere in its domain be a species peculiarly appropriate to the delineation and the eulogy of such a character as WASHINGTON'S. Such an oratory we feel instinctively must not be violent or declamatory. What it should be in every part I humbly submit has been well conceived and bodied forth by Mr. Everett. The difficulties raised as to the GENIUS of the one and the ORATORY of the other are not unlike. Of each of them in his several station it may well be said—

In se ipso totus, teres atque rotundus.

APRIL 22, 1859.

THE UNIVERSITY.—A letter from a friend at Chapel Hill gives us "an item of news which has not yet been published, viz: that the Rev. Dr. Hooper will deliver the Address before the Alumni Association at the next Commencement. We have been trying to get him to deliver some reminiscences of his life here as a school boy, college student, and University Professor. I know of no one who can do such a thing in better style than Dr. H."

We have not a doubt that with such addresses as Dr. Hooper and D. K. McRae, Esq., can offer, those who are fortunate enough to get there will enjoy a rich treat.

"Gov. Swain," says our correspondent, "is slowly creeping up hill again. He got very far down in the low grounds. But it must have been gratifying that so many and such prominent friends expressed lively solicitude for his recovery. Mr. Everett's Oration helped him mightily. Most heartily do I wish that Mr. E. could deliver that speech to the students of every College in the land. To have such a train of thought, conveyed in such language, and illumined with such metaphors and analogies, passed through the mind, must be healthful, purifying, invigorating, ennobling. I was so glad to see that our Students took the speech and its sentiments well—their applauses were well timed and hearty. I have very little sympathy in this Mount Vernon movement; but I heartily wish Mr. Everett success, because his efforts must have such excellent secondary results. To admire the good, the brave, the noble, is one way of becoming good and brave and noble."

Our correspondent mentions that the latest information as to President Buchanan's expected visit to the Commencement was that he *is* coming, and with him Secretary Thompson and the ladies of their families. Secretary T. is an Alumnus of the University, and is expected to preside at the meetings of the Society of which he was a member while there.

The Charlotte Military Institute, which is to go into operation on the 1st of October next, (see advertisement,) is to be under the principal management of two graduates of the West Point Military Academy, an institution in which the system of education, scientific and practical, is more thorough than in any other in the country. No man of inferior mind or acquirements, or bad character, can graduate there. Such are dismissed—many at the end of their first year, others subsequently. It results that those who complete the entire course are apt to be qualified to fill a Collegiate Professorship.

ANOTHER LONG VOYAGE.—The steamer Haughton (whose expected advent with a valuable load of Cotton, Flour, &c., we mentioned on the 4th inst.,) has at last got down within two miles of this town, but unfortunately the Cape Fear & Deep River Works—minus a gate in the lock—are in the way of its further progress. The banks are so high that the freight cannot be landed there; and so the Haughton must wait till a runaway gate can be overtaken, brought up the river, and adjusted to its place. The Haughton left Lockville on the 25th ult., thirty-four days ago. Those who have had freight on her for a month will doubtless be glad to hear from Monday's Wilmington Herald that there is a "prospect of the completion of the Deep River Improvement." The Herald appears not to have as much faith in the completion of the Coalfields Railroad, since it does not mention that work along with the Deep River works and the Charlotte & Rutherford road, from whose completion it anticipates prosperity to Wilmington. By the way, was it not for "the completion of the Deep river works" that our Wilmington friends fired 100 guns and made themselves hoarse with shouting some three months ago?

P. S. We learn that the Haughton went back up the river on Tuesday, to Jones's lock, took off a gate there and brought it down to the Cross Creek lock, where it was fitted in the place of the missing gate, and so the Haughton came to the wharf yesterday, very much to the gratification of those who had freight on board, (we are too far from the river to have heard the 100 guns and the cheers.)

By the way, there may be a question as to whom the freight earned by the boat and her tows (estimated at $900) is payable. The boats belonged to the C. F. & D. R. Co. when they started from Lockville. They had been bought by the State before they arrived here. Is the Company (if there be now any Company) or the State to receive the freight?

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Milton Chronicle says that $55,500 has been subscribed in Milton.

The Tawborough Southerner says that $55,000 has been subscribed there.

The subscription at this place, it is supposed, will exceed $100,000, though we have not heard that any considerable amount has yet been subscribed.

State Stocks.—North Carolina Bonds are selling freely in New York at 100¼, 100½, and 100⅝. Virginia 99¼.

THE SICKLES TRIAL.—This tedious trial is at an end. The reader will find in another column the telegraphic dispatch to the Petersburg Express of yesterday, showing how it resulted and how the result was received.

We don't know how it may strike others, but to us the last scene in the tragedy is the saddest. The fall of a beautiful young woman was sad, the fate of her destroyer was sad, the lifting of the curtain from life among the dignitaries of the land was sad, but they affected the characters and happiness of a few only. The conduct of the people of Washington city to a man whose hands are dyed in blood for a sin against himself of which he himself has been notoriously guilty towards others and towards his wife all his life, and within a few days of the execution of his cowardly vengeance, shows that "the whole head is sick, and the whole heart faint." There is neither taste, nor sensibility, nor moral feeling, in such a display to such a man.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—A Democratic Meeting was to have been held in Wilmington last night, we learn from the Journal, "for the purpose of deciding upon such course as the party of this County may think proper to pursue in view of the approaching Congressional Election on the first Thursday in August next."

A meeting of the Columbus Democracy was held at Whiteville on Saturday last, a Convention recommended to be held at Wilmington on May 26th, and twenty-three delegates appointed to attend it. Hon. Warren Winslow was complimented in one of the resolutions, his course in Congress having met the "entire approbation" of the Columbus Democrats.

The Democratic Convention in the Wake District meets at Franklinton to-day. Mr. Branch will doubtless be re-nominated. Granville County, however, does not seem to fancy him. At a Democratic meeting the other day, to appoint delegates to the Convention, his name was not mentioned, the 830,000,000 Cuba scheme disapproved, and a resolution endorsing Mr. Holden as a "bold, fearless and able advocate of Democratic principles" adopted by acclamation. The quarrel at Raleigh gives significance to this.

The Democratic Convention in the Mountain District met at Asheville on Friday last.

The Convention in the Wayne District will be held at Newbern on June 8th. Col. Ruffin, we suppose, will be re-nominated.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The National Intelligencer has an able article on the acquittal of the crew of the brig Echo, who were tried for piracy in Charleston, under the act of Congress declaring the slave trade piracy, and acquitted. The brig was captured as a slaver, condemned, forfeited to the U. S., and sold as a slaver. The negroes taken in her were sent back to Africa. Yet the crew were acquitted. And the Intelligencer copies the following paragraph from the Columbia South Carolinian, to show the feeling of gratification at the result of the trial:—

"From the time when South Carolina took her position against an oppressive and unjust revenue system and stood forth the solitary champion of nullification, the efforts of State-Rights men to bridle the assumption of the Government and to wrest from it the power it claimed over banks, over internal improvements, and over domestic affairs have been unceasing. Who, in looking over the past history of the Federal Government, can deny that they have been successful, and that the Government has been beaten back, inch by inch, until *now it is almost a naked skeleton, a mere outline of what it once claimed to be.* Powerful still as it was intended to be in foreign affairs, *its power in domestic affairs is gone, and twelve men in any State in the Union can contemptuously set aside, with more impunity than they could a town ordinance, the most high sounding enactment of the Federal Government.* Since the days of South Carolina nullification State after State has discovered the weakness of the Government, and has defied its laws with like impunity."

We fear there is a great deal of truth in this, but to us it is any thing but matter for rejoicing. We feel inclined to indulge in some remarks on the subject, but will refrain.

It is proper to add, however, that the Charleston Mercury attributes the result of the trial to the well known fact that the crews of such vessels are generally ignorant of the nature of the voyage on which they are sent, and therefore may have been unwilling offenders against the law; *or*, to an unwillingness to condemn such men for bringing more slaves, as an article of trade, to a community where slaves are bought and sold every day. "It is most probable," says the Mercury, "that this was the inducing ground of the verdict, and, if so, every other case will be *echo* to this. Further prosecution is idle, expensive and vain."

MARRIED,

In this town, this morning, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. ALEXANDER M. JOHNSON to Miss KATE M. FERGUSON, daughter of the late George R. Ferguson.

In Alligator, Florida, on the 24th of March, by the Rev. Mr. Lanneau, Mr. JOSEPH C. HOOPER to Miss MARY JONES ECCLES, daughter of the late John D. Eccles, both formerly of Fayetteville.

At the residence of Wm. D. Kings, in Randolph county, on the 21st inst., by Daniel Coble, Esq., Mr. ANDREW BYRNS to Miss CORNELIA ANN LUCK, all of Randolph co.

On the 12th inst., in Chatham county, by William Rawson, Esq., ISAAC N. CLARK, of this town to Miss SARAH J. NAYLOR, formerly of Carthage, N. C.

In Salem, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. F. R. Holland, Mr. AUG. F. PFOHL to Miss ELIZABETH SIEWERS.

Also, on the same day, by the Rev. Geo. F. Bahnson, Mr. J. W. ATWOOD to Miss N. F. COLETRAINE.

On the 16th inst., near Norwood's, Stanly county, by J. R. Livingston, Esq., Mr. JOHN BLAYLOCK, to Miss SARAH FRANCES RUMAGE, daughter of Thomas Rumage, all of Stanly county, N. C.

DIED,

On the 21st inst., in Cumberland county, Mr. DUNCAN McARTHUR, in the 81st year of age. He was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In Salem, on the 18th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH REICH, relict of the late Matthew Reich, aged 79 years 5 months and 15 days. Also, on the 11th inst., of congestive chill, after a few hours of illness, ELISHA WILSON, son of John F. and Eliza Charles, aged 16 years 3 month and 5 days.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 25.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool with dates to the 13th inst, arrived to-day.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Lower grades of cotton closed at from a sixteenth to an eighth lower. Sales of the three days 24,000 bales; speculators took 1000 and exporters 3000 bales; Orleans Middling 7¼; Uplands Middling 7d. Flour firm. Wheat buoyant. Corn steady. Rosin dull. Spirits turpentine firm at 42s.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

PEACE REGARDED AS HOPELESS.

HALIFAX, April 26.

The steamer *Circassia* was boarded to day off Cape Race. The *Circassia's* dates are Liverpool, the 18th.

The war news continued threatening. The Peace negotiations progressing slowly. The latest from the Continent represented the complexion of affairs as threatening. Paris letters regard peace as hopeless. The movements of the French troops were very threatening. The Paris Bourse had declined. Austria's propositions to the Peace Congress are unacceptable to France. The Paris *Patrie* asserts that France has not yet armed. Austria positively refuses to participate in the Peace Congress without a simultaneous disarming.

The statement of the English Ministry to Parliament, with reference to the affairs of Europe, had been postponed until the 18th.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, April 18.—Cotton—Sales for the week 43,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d. on lower and 1-16d. on middling qualities—market closing quiet. Sales on speculation 3,000, and for export 5,500 bales. Fair Orleans 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans 7 5-16d.; Fair Uplands 7¼d., Middling Uplands 7d. Stock at Liverpool 407,000 bales, of which 341,000 are American. Flour quiet. Wheat advancing. Corn quiet. Rosin dull at 4s. 6d., and forced sales at 4s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull at 41s. to 41s. 6d.

Very Latest.—Cotton dull and declining.

Acquittal of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles!—Verdict Received with Unbounded Applause!—Immense Crowd Following Sickles' Carriage!—Serenade to Counsel for Defence, Etc.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

The District Attorney concluded his argument on the instructions to the jury, about thirty minutes past one this afternoon.

The counsel on both sides agreed to waive addresses to the jury.

The judge then submitted instruction, and the jury retired. After an absence of one hour and fifteen minutes, they returned into court and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." This announcement was received with a most uncontrolable burst of applause, all efforts on the part of the officers of the Court to suppress it, proving utterly futile.

A feeling of the most intense satisfaction rapidly spread all over the city, and in a few minutes Pennsylvania Avenue was almost entirely depopulated.

Thousands rushed to Judiciary Square, and followed the carriage containing Mr. Sickles from the Court House to its stopping place, which was next door to his own residence. Here an immense multitude greeted his arrival, and upon his alighting, the air resounded with cheers.

Never before was there so universal an excitement in Washington. A general feeling of satisfaction was manifested in all circles at the result.

There will be a grand demonstration to-night, and a serenade to Mr. Sickles' counsel.

NEW YORK, April 25.

Later from California.—Fearful Earthquake.—The *St. Louis* has arrived. She brings California mails to the 5th, a large number of passengers, and $1,723,000 in specie.

A fearful earthquake had destroyed the city of Quito, with a loss of over 1000 lives. Quito is the capital of the Republic of Ecuador, South America.

It was quite a handsome, flourishing place, with a population variously estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000 souls. It has repeatedly suffered from earthquakes on former occasions.

The American Consulate at Valparaiso had been forcibly entered by a mob, and the Consul imprisoned.

The loss at Quito by the earthquake, is stated at three millions of dollars. The loss of life is given by some as high as 5,000. A number of small towns to the northward were also destroyed, and some damage occasioned in Guayaquil.

[The same arrival brings news of the progress of the revolution in San Salvador, that in Chili, and that in Bolivia; all of them are doing finely.]

MEMPHIS, April 24th.

Terrible Steamboat Explosion!—Forty-two Persons Killed!—Last night the steamer *St. Nicholas*, from St. Louis for N. Orleans, exploded when near island sixty. The boat and cargo is a total loss. Forty-two persons are killed and missing. They were principally attaches of the boat.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.

High Stage of Water on the Mississippi.—An immense amount of damage has been done by the freshets along the Mississippi. The loss will be over a million of dollars. It was feared at one time that the Sauve levee above the city would be carried away, which would have overflowed nearly the whole lower section of the country. A large number of workmen were timely sent to the spot and prevented any serious damage. From Red River we have disastrous accounts of the floods.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,409,956 bales, against 2,649,786 last year. Increase 760,170.

Large Prices for Negroes.—The Lexington (Ky.) *Observer* says that twenty-two negroes were sold a few days since, at the residence of Spencer C. Graves, in Fayette county, Ky. for $17,310. Eight of them were children varying from infancy to eleven years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell's Line. April 25, Str Sun, with goods for G McNeill, C F Gulf, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, Pemberton & Sloan, J H Roberts & Co, J & N A Cameron, M B, N R B, W & M, G & L Brandt, J M Vann, A A McKethan, Tyson, Kelly & Co, W D Watson, G W I Goldston, N C & M Jarrell, Deep River Manf Co, D McNatt, R M Orrell, A McRimmon, A G Thornton, and R R Iron.

Lutterloh's Line. April 27.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for H Saunders, W R Road, W N Tillinghast, J H Hall, W Culbreth, Beaver Creek Co, T McDaniel, J R Murchison, M N Leary, R E Heide, O S Baldwin & Co.

Orrell's Line. April 27—Steamer Southerner with goods for Goldston & Fuller, A G Thornton, Murchison, Reid & Co, E Patrick, D & W McLaurin, R M Orrell, Rail Road Iron.

SKETCHES OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

During the past few weeks it has been my good fortune to visit several places interesting to myself and it may be to others. Be that as it may, having a few leisure minutes, I propose to jot down some of the scenes and incidents I have so much enjoyed.

First, in point of time. While on attendance at Bladen Superior Court, I resolved to visit the remains of an old Colonial Palace at Brompton, about 4 miles above Elizabethtown. Judge Heath consented to accompany me; Dr. H. H. Robinson kindly furnished a carriage and horses, and Duncan Cromartie and Thos. Norman, Esqs., the owners of Brompton, acted as our companions and guides.

The Palace was situated between the road leading from Fayetteville to Elizabethtown and the Cape Fear River. On walking towards Brompton from the road, we crossed the old road, long since discontinued, but doubtless the same down which the troops of Cornwallis marched from Fayetteville to Wilmington after the Battle of Guilford Court House. We crossed the road at what I conceive to be the point where Col. Webster was last seen alive—when next seen a few miles below Elizabethtown he was dead. His remains now rest on the Bellfont Estate, formerly Waddell's, lately Gen'l McKay's, and by him devised to Bladen County. The old road of which we began to speak is now designated as the King's Road.

On approaching the River, we came to the ruins of a silk-worm house, erected by Gov'r Gabriel Johnston for the culture of silk from the mulberry, an enterprise which it is said he first inaugurated on the Cape Fear. Leaving the ruins we crossed a ravine and came upon the ruins of Brompton Palace, and traced its foundation walls and dimensions by the brick still standing. The Palace was beautifully located so as to command a view of the Cape Fear in front and up and down the river for some distance. In its rear we found a well said to be 94 feet deep; a fact we could not determine, having neither line nor plummet along with us. This much we can say, we could not see the bottom. The well is curbed with rock, upon which grows the greenest and most luxuriant moss I ever beheld. We looked down into the deep well, out upon the broad river, and up the ravine before mentioned, as well as up the valley of Baker's Creek, and came to the conclusion that Brompton Palace was designed to stand in one of the loveliest places North Carolina can boast. The elevation is upwards of a hundred feet from the river; the foliage is gorgeous, and the creek and ravine lead one to imagine that the spot itself is an island, inaccessible save by drawbridge or portcullis. Why Gov'r Gabriel Johnston failed to complete "Brompton" must ever remain a mystery. Some say his lady preferred the banks of the Neuse and Trent, and the society of Newbern, to the banks of the Cape Fear and its solitary wilderness.

After strolling about for an hour or two, and cutting several walking canes from the groves of Brompton Palace, we bade adieu to the enchanting scenery, regretting that the business of Court would not permit us to indulge ourselves over the vagaries and phantasies of the past.

The week after Bladen Court, business connected with a History of Masonry in North Carolina led me to visit the Lodges which had called into existence the Grand Lodge in 1787. In my peregrinations I visited Newbern; but as scarce a year has elapsed since I wrote from there, I must not again essay to do so. I found my visit to the Lodge one of much and deep interest. There I found relics of the past, things venerable for their antiquity and valuable for their worth, all of which I hope to weave into masonic history. From Newbern I went to Kinston, long the home of Caswell, and two miles west of which his remains repose. Through the kindness of my friend, Walter Dunn, Jr., Esq., Editor of the American Advocate, I was enabled to ride out to the grave of Caswell, on the Desmond plantation. He is buried between his two wives, surrounded by his descendants. The white and red oaks, persimmon and cedar trees wave their branches above him; a stalwart oak grows right out of his grave, and wild palmetto bushes are springing up all around. A gentle breeze was blowing, and the setting sun bathed the evergreen pines and spring foliage in its own golden tints. The slope towards his loved Neuse is gentle, with a gradual ascent in the opposite direction towards the rail road. Nature has been munificent in adorning the grave of one of North Carolina's first Governors, but to our shame be it said, neither private friendship nor public gratitude has done aught to mark the spot of his repose. There is not even a fence of any kind around Caswell's grave, and yet in his will, which I read in the County Court office, he devises two grave-yards for the benefit of his friends and relations, one at the "Hill", the other at the Red House. His first wife's maiden name was MacIlwaine, his second Heritage. That night I strolled around Kinston by moonlight, and next morning, in company with Mr. Strong, looked with veneration on the old castle where the Legislature used to meet. It is now a boarding house. Nothing now remains of Caswell's town residence on the Neuse, except a maple tree, which begins to show signs of decay.

From Kinston I came to Goldsborough, thence to Rocky Mount, thence to Tawborough, the town where the convention of Lodges first met in 1787 to form a Grand Lodge. From some information obtained at Tawborough, I find the Convention was called to meet at Fayetteville by Union Lodge at an earlier period, but as a majority of all the Lodges in the State were not represented, the Convention adjourned to meet in Tawborough. At this place, I obtained invaluable documents from my antiquarian friend the Hon. H. T. Clark

Tawborough is one of the most beautiful towns I have ever seen: there is a more *general* display of taste and architectural beauty than in any town in North Carolina. In front of the Court House a monument is erected to the memory of Col. Louis D. Wilson, who died in Mexico, but whose remains are interred in Edgecombe, a county to which he gave, as his monument declares, the bulk of his estate. I left Tawborough sooner than I designed, and left it with regret.

From Tawborough I came to Windsor, Bertie county.

From Rocky Mount via Tawborough to Windsor, the road should have been familiar to me, yet such are the improvements in farming and buildings it was not so. It looked as if I were traveling in a strange land. Seventeen years ago I started out into the world as a Schoolmaster, and Providence cast my lot near Windsor, in Bertie. As I neared the Oak Grove Academy, and beheld the building through the branches of the trees, and thought of the fifty smiling faces and happy hearts, I was accustomed daily to meet, I was forcibly reminded of the sentiment,

"The recollection of youth is a sigh."

I dismounted and looked through the window into the school-room, where for two years my voice had been law. But the children were not there: they had grown up to be men and women. Some are reflecting honor on the history of other States, whilst some have passed away—

"To the land of the leal"—

leaving children who in many respects reminded me of their gentle and loving mothers. I spent nearly a week amongst my old scholars and friends, and it is set down as one of the happy weeks of my life.

Whilst in the County I visited the Oaks, so long the home and now the grave of William W. Cherry, a man whom I loved at first sight, and whose memory I now revere. I saw his portrait in the parlor of my friend Joseph B. Cherry, Esq., who now resides at the Oaks.

In company with my friend, P. H Winston, Esq., I spent a day at the Fisheries. Remembering what Porte Crayon had said about the ill-favored specimens of female beauty to be found there, we were fortunate in having for our companions two of North Carolina's fairest daughters, who added much to the pleasures and enjoyments of the day, and I have no doubt enabled the gentlemen more successfully to preserve their equanimity of temper. From some misunderstanding *we* were compelled to row the boat two or three miles down Cachoe Creek, then some half mile a mile down the Cashie River. He never had handled an oar; I had not in 24 years. The creek was crooked and had forks and prongs either one of which might have carried us to Cambaskenneth for what I know. Coats off, and at it was the word. A few strokes, and the next minute the boat was floating stern foremost, amidst shouts of laughter and song. Experience is a great teacher; we learned to row together, and soon Terrapin Point hove in sight. There we saw the fishermen make four hauls, avereging about 400 herrings, 20 shad and one sturgeon After a fish fry, we were carried in a boat some four miles to Capehart's, one of the largest fisheries on the Sound; but the herring were perverse and we did not see the quantity landed that we expected or desired. We left Capehart's, and after a spell of some seven miles reached our carriage, and by 8 or 9 o'clock reached home, tired but happy from the exhilarating scenes of the day. I left Bertie with regret. Friend W. accompanied me to Terrapin Point, where we parted—I hope to meet soon.

The Court House at Windsor was built under the Colonial government, and has been but little altered. A portion of the floor is still of brick. Two of the streets are still named King and Queen streets.

From Windsor I came to Terrapin Point down the Cashie on the steamer Alice; after which, we went up the Roanoke to Plymouth, where I found the Curlew bound for Edenton, and as I cannot leave here for three days, I will close; promising to write something from this old colonial town.

B.

NORTH CAROLINA

MILITARY INSTITUTE,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institute will commence on the 1st October next.

FACULTY ELECT:

Maj. D. H. HILL, Superintendent.
Lieut. C. C. LEE, Commandant.
C. P. ESTILL, A. M., Principal of Primary Department.

COURSE OF STUDIES:

In the Primary Department, such as to qualify a Student to enter any College.

In the Scientific Department the West Point Curriculum will be closely followed. It will be the aim of the Professors to make Surveyors, Engineers, Chemists, and men fit for the practical business of life.

In addition to the usual *Exercises* at Military Schools, the months of August and September will be spent in Campaigning through the mountains of North Carolina.

The *Academic Year* will commence on the 1st day of October, and will embrace twelve months. A furlough of two months (Aug. and Sept.) will be given to Cadets at the end of their second year.

Particular attention will be given to the *moral and religious instruction* of Cadets.

EXPENSES:

The Institute will provide Board, Fuel, Lights, Washing, Arms, Equipments and Uniforms,—and all clothing except under clothes,—for $800 PER ANNUM, one-half payable in advance; the balance in six months. *No extra charges.* No remission of charges to those who leave unless on the score of health.

TERMS OF ADMISSION:

No one will be admitted into the Primary Department under Twelve years of age; nor into the Scientific Department under Fifteen nor over Twenty-one years of age. All connected with the Scientific Department will be *required* to board in the Institute; those in the Primary Department may do so if they choose.

REMARKS:

The Institute Buildings are the largest, most elegant and commodious for the accommodation of Cadets in the Southern country; and the Board of Directors trust that under the management of the Superintendent and Commandant, *both of whom* are Graduates of West Point and of long experience in the Army, and in the business of instruction, the Institute will be established on a true Military basis and conducted on true Military principles. The Board will further say, that Mr. ESTILL is a Graduate of the Virginia University and an experienced classical Teacher. They would further state that it is their intention to increase the number of teachers in both Departments as the patronage of the public may require.

This Institute was granted a liberal Charter by the Legislature of North Carolina, with the power of conferring Degrees upon those who complete the prescribed Course of Studies.

☞ Applications for admission will be received until the 1st of September, and must be directed to Dr. C. J. Fox, President of the Board, Charlotte, N. C.

[For further particulars see Circular.]

C. J. FOX,
JAS. P. IRWIN,
H. LaF. ALEXANDER,
JAS. H. CARSON,
THOS. H. BREM,
S. M. BLAIR,
DAVID PARKS,
DIRECTORS.

Charlotte, N. C., April 12, 1859. 9-6t

SHOWERETTES!

JUST received a very handsome assortment of all colors. Ladies will please call and examine; it is something very nice, combining an Umbrella and Parasol. Also, received a few very fine Black Silk Lace Mantillas, Black Silk Fringe and Black Silk Lace, &c., &c. At G. & L. BRANDT'S,
South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
April 27. 9-2t

Second Spring Stock.

We are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a great variety suitable for

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

Also, a large stock of

Wool, Cassimere and Leghorn Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Ready-Made Clothing, &c. &c.

All of which were carefully selected by *one of the Firm*, and will be offered to *Wholesale buyers* at the lowest Market prices. All orders will be filled *with care.*

YARNS and SHEETINGS generally on hand at Factory prices. H. & E. J LILLY.
Fayetteville, April 25, 1859. 8*4t

CELEBRATED

NICK WILLIAMS' WHISKEY,

VERY OLD,

Just received and for sale by

James W. Horne,

Grocer, and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 28. 9-1m

FAYETTEVILLE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company on THURSDAY the 12th May next.

C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
April 25, 1859. 9-tM

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT colored,—best quality. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

GALPHINISM.

The last Charlotte Democrat twits the opposition papers engaged in publishing the official statements showing unparallelled extravagance and corruption at Washington with the old cry of Galphinism. Says the Democrat:—

"The opposition papers are now busily engaged in exposing what they choose to style the corruptions of the democratic party. They have entirely lost sight (purposely, of course,) of the corruption which was practiced and carried on during whig administrations, and as their memories seem defective in this respect, it may not be amiss to stir them up by way of remembrance. Is it possible that they have forgotten the Gardner and Galphin frauds of Fillmore's term? We think Gardner raised about *five hundred thousand dollars* at one grab from a whig Administration, and as our cotemporaries of the opposition now have their heads full of the "corruption" subject, we hope they will tell the public the truth about this matter."

We *have* lost sight of the Gardner business, but have no doubt that we shall shortly stumble upon something throwing as much light upon that matter as we can now give our friend of the Democrat on the subject of Galphinism. We propose to "tell the public the truth about the matter," and having told it, we will be pardoned for suggesting now that our friend's allusion to Gardnerism may turn out to be quite as unfortunate as that to Galphinism.

The Galphin claim was allowed under the Administration of Gen. Taylor. The parties connected with it, and bitterly abused all over the country for alleged corruption, were: Geo. W. Crawford, then Sec'y of War, now a Georgia Democrat of prominence; Reverdy Johnson, then Attorney General, now a distinguished Democrat; Alex. H. Stephens, then and until recently a Representative from Georgia, the head of the Democratic party in the House, by all odds the ablest man in the House, and doubtless as honest a man as any in the public service; and Robert Toombs, the distinguished Democratic Senator from Georgia. These were the parties to this *Whig* "swindle." A debate in the U. S. Senate last summer will furnish the Democrat with some information as to the "swindle" itself, more reliable than the slanderous stories circulated for party purposes at the time. The parties to the debate were Mr. Doolittle, Black Republican, who was then, as the Democrat now, thundering against Galphinism, and Messrs. Toombs and Hammond, Democrats.

Mr. Doolittle in an angry speech intimated that Mr. Toombs was implicated in the "Galphin swindle." After some personal remarks, Mr. T. replied:

"So far as the claim of George Galphin for revolutionary services was concerned, I say that it received a unanimous vote in the House of Representatives. There are many members upon this floor who sat as members in that House with me and voted that it was right; and the denouncers of it were miserable slanderers and cowards. The gentleman connected with it was every way one of the most honorable men in the Republic; and I undertake to say that he who assails the justice of it or the motives of my friend, then Secretary of War, cannot maintain as a gentleman what he will say as a Senator. That is all I intend to say on that point. I have said before, that claim received, so far as I know, the unanimous support of the Senate again and again; when it passed, it received the unanimous support of the other House, and the signature of the President of the United States; it was a just claim, founded upon revolutionary service. That it was assailed in the newspapers is true: but it seems that Senator now does not choose to intimate or know on what point the clamor was made. The clamor was made upon the allowance of interest by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, at the instance of another distinguished friend of mine, then a member of General Taylor's administration—the Hon. Reverdy Johnson. The complaint was as to the departmental decision allowing interest. The integrity and validity of the claim have never been assailed, in my judgment, by anybody.

"When that interest was allowed, I defended it in the House of Representatives, and I defend it here. I know that the then Secretary of War came to the House of Representatives, and demanded that the question should be referred to the Supreme Court of the United States, pledging himself to refund the money if the decision was not affirmed by the highest tribunal of his country; and a partisan majority in this House put it down. I suppose the gentleman got his information from his allies; and I dare say millions of dollars have been stolen in this country under the cry of Galphinism. It is the common cry when there is a desire to plunder the public Treasury. I will give a brief statement of the case now to refresh the public mind.

"George Galphin was an Indian trader in the State of South Carolina. He bought from the Indians, with seven other traders, a large tract of land. The amount of his debt, £9,000, was audited by Governor Wright, at the commencement of the Revolution. The British Government was to sell the lands and to pay the traders' debts. There never was any dispute anywhere about this debt. It went from Congress to the Legislature of Georgia, and from there here, the dispute being who should pay. Georgia said the United States ought to pay; the United States said Georgia. Georgia said she never used the fund; and the land had been used in the particular defence and in the general defence of the United States. This man, being a friend of the Revolution, called upon his own Government. The other seven traders were Loyalists; they went to the British Parliament and were paid. I hold that the Government of the United States were bound to pay the money, as they had, in 1779, assumed the debts of all the States incurred for the general or the particular defence. The Honorable George McDuffie, of South Carolina, reported the bill in this body, and the Senate passed it year after year. It came to the House of Representatives and there I was its ready defender. It went to the Judiciary Committee, of which the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, was chairman, and that committee reported unanimously in favor of the bill, and it passed the House unanimously, as will be recollected by the Senator from Arkansas, who was then a member of the other House, and who was present on the occasion. When General Taylor came in, the question whether it should draw interest according to the act of 1832, as all such claims did, was referred by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Meredith, of Pennsylvania, who now, I believe, belongs to the Republican phalanx, to Hon. Reverdy Johnson, a friend of mine then and now, as noble and true a man as lives on the face of the earth, who had been a counsel twenty years before he came there, and, without the least knowledge of who the parties concerned were, decided that the interest was due. That is the history of Galphinism.

"This cry I know has been the common slosh of party newspapers, but I did not expect to hear it in the Senate unless from a gentleman who knew enough about the claim to point out what was wrong in it, wherein it violated public principle. I voted for it, and I glory in it as an act of justice and right, not to my own constituents, but to the constituents of my honorable friend from South Carolina. Doctor Galphin, the executor, to whom the money was paid, lived in South Carolina, and it may be that some of the parties interested lived in Georgia. That the claim was a just debt, a part of the price of the Revolution, was unanimously decided by the Senate and House of Representatives, and approved by the President, and honestly decided by the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General of the United States. No man, I think, is prepared to controvert it—at least I am ready to take issue with any that does. I repeat that whoever alludes to it by way of imputation, uses his privilege as a Senator to say what he is not ready to maintain outside."

"Mr. Hammond. I merely wish to say, as this subject is referred to, that some twenty-odd years ago this claim was put in my charge as a member of the other House, and I investigated it thoroughly. Knowing the nature of the Galphin claim, and being acquainted with all the parties, I endorse entirely everything that has been said by the honorable Senator from Georgia in regard to it."

That is the truth about the matter, and we hope our friend is satisfied with our taking him at his word and telling it.

THE JURY SYSTEM IN ENGLAND.

Lord Campbell, in the bill recently brought into the British House of Peers, proposed to provide that in civil suits, on the failure of a jury to secure unanimity in their verdict, after six hours' deliberation, the opinion of nine should be accepted as sufficient and conclusive in the premises. Although the proposition came from such high legal authority, and although a similar measure was represented to have worked well in Scotland since its first recognition there in 1854, the bill does not appear to have received much consideration at the hands of the Lords, of whom only seven voted to give it a second reading. Among those who spoke in opposition to the bill was the venerable Lord Lyndhurst, who, in expressing his doubts as to the necessity for any such fundamental change in the mode of rendering verdicts, made the following interesting allusions to his long and varied experience as a jurist:

"The cases are very rare in which one or two persons hold out, and do not agree with the rest of the jury. And, because cases of this kind occasionally occur, will you, for that slight inconvenience, make an alteration in the fundamental law of the country and the great system of trial by jury? What is the consequence if a jury disagrees and is discharged? Nothing more than this: that there is a new trial: and what proportion do the new trials ordered on this account bear to those that take place from other reasons, even from the courts in London? Two or three a year is the very utmost. I was formerly one of the judges of a common law court, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer. I sat in London, and I went on circuit; and during the whole time I held the office not one instance ever occurred of a jury being discharged for want of unanimity. I have presided as a judge in Wales; I do not know if any noble lord is present connected with that principality; but its people are not very apt to abandon any opinion they have once formed. Yet even in Wales not one instance occurred while I administered justice in that part of the world of a juryman holding out. That is a pretty good experience. I practiced many years at the bar in the Court of Common Pleas, and in that period I recollect only one instance of it, but that was a remarkable instance; one juryman did hold out against the other eleven; it was a special jury, and the question was one of great importance. The person who held out was a merchant of eminence named Barclay. I remember the whole case as if it occurred yesterday. The jury held out the whole night, and next morning was discharged. The case came on for trial again before another jury, and the result was a unanimous verdict in favor of the opinion entertained by Mr. Barclay, and that verdict was never disturbed. Now, under what my noble and learned friend contends for, gross injustice would have been done in this case; the eleven would have carried the first verdict contrary to law and inconsistent with the facts. During the last ten years, with the exception of the case that is the foundation of this bill, there has been no instance in the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer, of any jury having remained out all night in consequence of disagreement. And not only so, but no case during those ten years has occurred on any of the circuits."

The Death of De Tocqueville.—One of the most illustrious writers of France, whose name is familiar to American readers, has passed away. Alexis Clerel De Tocqueville died recently at his residence, near Lanues. He was a great-grandson of the famous philosopher, Malesherbes, and was born on the 29th of July, 1805. He visited the United States for the purpose of reporting upon the penitentiary system of this country. But De Tocqueville gave a larger scope to his observations, and the result of them was a philosophic work on the institutions and society of the United States, called "Democracy in America," which raised him at once to the front rank among philosophic political speculators. The spirit of his work was liberal, his thought deep and exhaustive, and his general conclusions flattering to the good sense and to the morals of the Democracy. Numberless reviews of his book appeared in all the journals of the civilized world, it was translated into various European languages, and it served much to raise the United States in European estimation—a friendly sentiment which, we suspect, we have since, through Ostend manifestoes and bad administrations quite forfeited.

New York Lunatic Asylum.—Some curious facts are developed in the report of the resident physician of the New York City Lunatic Asylum. It is stated that there is one lunatic to every four hundred and twenty-seven persons. In New York the ratio is about the same. Stating the present population of this city at 800,000, the number of insane would be over 2,000. The report suggests the building of two more State asylums, the principal burden of the foreign insane being now thrown upon the city.

Buckwheat Seed.

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

GLUE.

20 BARRELS Glue, for sale low by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Cod Liver Oil Jelly,

AND SYRUP OF PHOSPHITES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Congress Water.

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative.

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Citrate of Magnesia.

FOR sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Podophillin, Gelsemin,

STILLINGIN, LUPULIN, &c., &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 25 8-

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ily

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY
Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations,

Cloth, Sheep and half Calf Binding. Further supplies just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
April 26.

RICHMOND AND MONTGOMERY MINERALS.

We find in Saturday's Standard the following letter from Prof. Emmons, in reply to one from P. M. Powell, Esq., of Richmond County, asking the result of Prof. E.'s recent examination of that section, and "especially in regard to the iron ore, said to be found in the neighborhood of Rush's Mills, in Montgomery county." Mr. Powell wrote in hope that Prof. E.'s determinations might effect a change in the route of the proposed Cheraw & Coal Fields Road.

RALEIGH, April 14, 1859.

P. M. Powell, Esq:—MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 2d inst. is in hand, and I hasten to reply. The examination to which you allude, and the results of which you wish, was extended over some 8 or 10 miles in length along the valleys of Buffalo and Cheek Creeks. The principal object of this examination was to ascertain the probabilities for the continuation of the coal of Deep River. The difficulty in the way of determining its presence or absence is the deep alluvial bottom, which overlies the belt or zone which the coal formation should occupy. There are no natural exposures of rock except those which overlie or underlie the slates which contain the coal seams. The examination, therefore, has not resulted in *positive* disclosures which prove the presence or absence of the mineral in question, and there is no method of settling the question satisfactorily without the auger. Thus much, I determine, the full development of the upper and lower sandstones as they exist in the Coalfields of Chatham and Moore, and also the upper part of the slate which contains the coal itself. This has been exposed by the plough on Mr. Steele's plantation.

I find the mineral resources of the valleys alluded to of considerable importance. The soil is susceptible of high cultivation, and may be made highly productive, and indeed is so now. The iron ores of this belt are also important, and it appears that the haematites which occupy a certain relation to the coal seams are present. But the iron ores which belong to the older slates, and which are within two miles of Little River, are inexhaustible. This belt of country, then, considered in its agricultural and manufacturing capabilities is highly important, and presents weighty reasons for a change of route for the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad. In addition to these arguments for the proposed change, it is certain, that if coal exists at all, it is on this route. We know the black bituminous slates reach as far as Drowning creek, and we have strong reasons for believing that they underlie the alluvial along Cheek's creek. Thus I have endeavored to answer your questions, though it may appear to you in terms quite general, and less specific than is desirable.

I am, Sir, truly yours,
E. EMMONS,
State Geologist.

Meeting of Internal Improvement Board.—This board met in this city on the 26th instant. Present: His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, James Fulton and N. M. Long, Esqrs.

The Governor announced that he had effected the purchase of the Cape Fear and Deep River works, with their privileges, franchises, &c., agreeably to an act of the General Assembly, for $365,000. The board then appointed N. N. Nixon and James Cassidey, Esqrs., of New Hanover, Moses A. Bledsoe, Esq., of Wake, and Henry A London, Esq., of Chatham, a Board of Commissioners of said works.

On the proper certificate made by the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal company, it was ordered that the sum of $100,000, on the part of the State, be subscribed to the capital stock of said company, according to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly.

A resolution was passed urging upon the different R. R. Co.'s in which the State is interested, the necessity for the adoption of some method by which the transmission of through freights, with certainty and despatch, could be ensured, thus securing to the State the profits arising therefrom, and to our seaports the credit, as well as enhanced business, to be derived from the shipment, &c. of North Carolina products.

This object, it is thought, can be effected by a system of through freight trains, or by a greater unity of action among the Rail Road Co's aforesaid.

A meeting of the commissioners of Cape Fear and Deep River works was held on the 27th, but did nothing of importance except to appoint, as Chief Engineer, Elwood Morris, Esq of Pennsylvania. Mr. Morris is expected to be on the works at an early day. Henry A. London, Esq., former Secretary and Treasurer of the company, was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the commission.—*Ral. Standard.*

Trinity College Annual Commencement.—Rev. J. L. Fisher, of Goldsboro' N. C., will preach the Fletcheronian Anniversary Sermon on Sunday, June 26th. Rev. N. F. Reid of the N. C. Conference has been elected by the Hesperian L. Society to preach the Sermon to the Graduating Class, Wednesday, 29th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dr. Jos. Cross of S. C. has accepted an invitation on the part of the Columbian L. Society to deliver the Annual Address at 2 o'clock P. M.

Commencement exercises will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, June 30th.

Greensborough Times.

Atlantic Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company.—This Company was incorporated by the Legislature at its last session, and is now duly organized and prepared to receive applications for insurance on most kinds of property, upon the cash or mutual plan. The cash plan is a new feature in insurance by the N. C. Insurance Companies.

This company is, we believe, the only North Carolina Company that takes Marine risks.

Amongst the directors will be found some of the most thorough practical business men in the community, who will make this institution a successful one and retain amongst our own people a considerable portion of the money now sent out of the State for insurance.—*Car. City Times.*

Craven Superior Courts.—On Tuesday and and Wednesday last a case of combining was tried, in which it was alleged that seventeen persons, with many others, had conspired and combined together to drive Constantine V. Swann, one of their neighbors, out of the County. The Solicitor, Mr. Houston, was assisted in the prosecution by D. K. McRae, George Green and A. G. Hubbard, Esqrs. The defence was conducted by Hon. Wm. H. Washington, George S. Stevenson and James W. Bryan Esquires.

The Jury found a verdict of guilty, and Judge Shepherd gave his decision on Thursday: William Rawles, Solomon W. Jones, Zora Lee, and J. R. McCotter fined $25 each, they all being peace officers. The other thirteen were fined $10 each.—*Progress.*

A One Sided Judgment.—Judge Johnson, of Louisville, (Ky.) last week, in deciding a case before him said: "A man has no right to whip his wife, but should be severely punished if he was guilty of such an outrage. But the women, on the contrary have the right to whip their husbands whenever they please. It was a prerogative belonging to them peculiarly and inalienably. He was only surprised it was not exercised to a greater extent."

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 26.

The *Africa* from Liverpool, with dates to the 16th, has arrived. The details of her news are interesting.

The Peace Congress would probably assemble on the 23d of April, and commence by resolving on a general disarming. The statement that Austria positively refuses to participate unless other powers simultaneously disarm, is confirmed. The London *News* says it is possible that the Congress may prepare and embitter, instead of averting war. The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says it has reasons for believing that Austria's proposition as to the points to be submitted to the Congress, are unacceptable to France.

The Paris *Patrie* says that France cannot be expected to diminish her army or remand a single cannon to the arsenals. All French naval officers on furlough have been ordered to join their ships immediately. War materials are accumulating at Marseilles to an alarming extent. Five steamers have gone to Africa, it is supposed, to bring troops to France.

The London *News'* correspondent says the Cowley and Walewski, after a long discussion had separated with the conviction, that very serious differences of opinion exist between France and England.

Archduke Albert, of Austria, has gone on a special mission to Berlin. Austria is willing to make important concessions to Prussia on certain matters in dispute, and a perfect understanding between them is considered highly probable.

Warlike preparations are continued by some of the smaller German States. The Bavarian army had been placed on a war footing.

It was reported that the Pope would protest against the European Congress.

There were rumors that the King of Naples was either dead, or in the last extremities.

Holland and Belgium are said to have concluded a treaty of mutual defence in case of war.

More political prisoners at Naples had received passports for the United States.

Sir Moses Montefiore had arrived at Rome with a petition from the Jews of England and America in favor of the boy Mortara.

Peace or War.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, says the New York Commercial, written by an American gentleman now on the continent of Europe to his friend in this city, the writer being in a position we believe to observe correctly the current of affairs:—

"In spite of the Congress to be assembled, there will be no peace. Neither France nor Austria wants peace. The peace party of Europe is confined to the Derby Ministry in England, to the anti-Austrian Regency party in Berlin, and to the Stock Exchange. The Derby Ministry is now powerless. Russia will remain neutral until Austria is attacked at home, and Russia aims at nothing but the humiliation of Austria.

"War is necessary even in a financial point of view. It is the only means of avoiding national bankruptcy, the only decent excuse for not paying the interest on the public debt in Austria, or making a new loan in France. The war, however, may be confined to Austria and France. In no case will the Emperor of France provoke a coalition."

The War Feeling in France.—Preparations for war go on unremittingly, and the universal feeling is that we are on the very verge of an outbreak. The prospect of hostilities seems to be less unpopular in the country than with us some time since. The rising irritation against Austria is perhaps the chief cause of this change. Letters from Nantes assure me that the commercial interest there would accept of "anything in preference to this prolonged uncertainty." The same is said at Marseilles and other trading communities.

Paris Cor. N. Y. Commercial.

Flood in the Lower Mississippi.—Late advices received by steamer at Cincinnati represent the rise of the waters in the lower Mississippi as of alarming character. The numerous crevasses have resulted in the overflow of large tracts of the lower country, and the destruction of stock, crops, and improvements to an almost incalculable amount. From Memphis down, the river is described as spreading on either hand like a sea, and the marks of desolation are every where visible. Scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the mould with which the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling. The houses which are built on pillars, thus suffering the water to run freely beneath, are still occupied. Flat boats are usually moored to such habitations, which serve the double purpose of stables for the cattle and quarters for the negroes who guard them. At Vicksburg the water is sixteen inches higher than during the flood of last year, so that the steamers tie up "check by jowl" with the houses, some of the awnings of which they have knocked down. It will be remembered that Vicksburg stands upon a very high bank.

Presidential Gossip.—The subject of the succession to the Presidency begins to be much agitated among the Democratic leaders. The South is almost hopelessly distracted by the rivalries among her prominent candidates for the purple, and as the Northern Democratic electoral votes are few and far between, it is now thought advisable to select a man who can control the greatest number of Northern votes, and Gen. Jo. Lane of Oregon, is now pointed to by many as that man

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Com.

Southern Trade in New York.—The New York *Herald* says that the Western merchants have not been ablet to meet past obligations, or to take their usual proportion of goods for coming business, but their falling off has been more than made up by the increase of the Southern trade. Indeed, the *Herald* says, not only has the Southern demand been the chief reliance of the jobbers, but it has swept away completely, the stocks in the New York warehouses.

Imports at New York.—The imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise for the week ending on the 25th ult., amounted to $5,683,802; since 1st January to $74,377,371; just double the amount for the same period last year.

The Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer St Nicholas, which exploded on the 24th, was partially insured in St. Louis. The loss is estimated at $25,000. All the boilers exploded. They were old but considered safe. There were on board 26 cabin and 23 deck passengers; eight of the former were ladies, all of whom lost their lives.

Death of Bishop Doane.—Bishop Doane, of the New Jersey Diocese, died at Burlington on the 27th inst.

Mr. Buchanan's 68th birth day took place on the 23d. He is in very excellent health.

Paris Life.—To give you an idea of what "society" has become under the second empire and the august example set by the court in masquerading and mummery, a lady high in the fashionable world issued cards the other day for a fancy dress ball, with masks; "doors not to be open until after midnight." Impossible to be more regular in leading an irregular life.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 2, 1859.

MR. MILLER'S LECTURE.

The Committee have pleasure in stating, that they have obtained the use of the Protestant Methodist Church, at the foot of Hay Mount, for the delivery, on Thursday Evening the 5th May, of the Lecture of HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., on the Eighteenth Century.

The Committee need but invite the attention of the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity to this opportunity to hear an Oration which has been received with marked attention and applause in Raleigh, Chapel Hill, Petersburg, Norfolk, Warrenton, and other places.

The Cornet Band has kindly consented to perform a patriotic air before and after the Oration.

The net receipts will be appropriated to the Mount Vernon Fund. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Bookstore, the Hotel, Mr. Hinsdale's and Mr. Smith's Drug Stores, Mrs. Banks's, and at the door.

May 2.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—A Democratic meeting in New Hanover last week approved the course of Hon. Warren Winslow, and authorized the Chairman to appoint delegates to a Convention "should it be deemed proper to hold" one.

A writer in the Wilmington Herald suggests the name of Daniel B. Baker, Esq., as an opposition candidate in this District; and the Herald adds the names of Messrs. George Davis, O. P. Meares, R. H. Cowan, Andrew J. Jones, W. H. Haigh and O. H. Dockery, "either one of whom it would be delighted to see in the field."

A Whig meeting in Guilford on Tuesday last re-nominated Mr. Gilmer. The District Convention meets at Graham to-morrow. Mr. Gilmer will doubtless be re-nominated; every county meeting held in the District has expressed a preference for him, we believe.

The Democratic Convention at Franklinton on Thursday last unanimously re-nominated Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

THE EFFECTS OF RAILROADS.—Confident that we gave no occasion, in a paragraph in our last on the arrival of the Haughton, for an ungentlemanly remark by the Wilmington Herald, (which we hope is ashamed thereof by this time,) we let it pass; as also a misrepresentation of what we said—for we did not say that the Herald "never mentions" the Coalfield railroad "when speaking about other works of internal improvement," nor did we say a word about whether the Herald did or did not "care for the success of the Coalfields road."

Our purpose is to notice another remark of the Herald's. That paper says:

"We should much rejoice at the completion of the road to the Coalfields. It would benefit the State at large vastly, and Wilmington very considerably. This is our opinion at all events. How the road is to benefit Fayetteville we are at a loss to see, and we would feel very much obliged to some kind friend to inform us."

We think the Herald has in some measure answered itself, for if the road is to benefit the State vastly, must it not benefit Fayetteville, as a part of the State? If it will benefit Wilmington very considerably, by opening to her new sources of trade, must it not benefit Fayetteville also, to which all this new trade must first come? We think so.

Those who live in Fayetteville have ocular demonstration of benefits already. A number of new mercantile and manufacturing establishments have already been opened here since it was certain that the road would be finished, and in consequence of that certainty. We think the Herald might have known a little about this, since two of the new houses came from Wilmington. Now these new establishments undoubtedly add to the population and the business of Fayetteville, and thus benefit Fayetteville, assuming, what is the fact, that the new comers are good citizens.

Then, apart from other building going on, we know already of at least two, one an elegant private residence and the other a large manufactory, which are to be erected *because* the railroad is to be finished. These will afford profitable employment to mechanics, lumbermen, brickmakers, &c.; and they will be ornamental and useful to the town.

The above, however, are small matters compared with the results which are anticipated here from the road. The means of getting coal, and iron, and timber here, easily, are indispensable to the U. S. Arsenal here, and to the location thereat of perhaps a hundred first class mechanics and their families. And it will be wonderful if various kinds of manufacturing establishments do not spring up *here* under the stimulus of the coal and iron and other minerals which will be brought within two hours of us.

Another consideration of no small moment. We hope to get in communication with the rest of the world, so that people can come here from abroad, and we can go abroad, with the ease and convenience required by the improvements of the age. And when we get the road extended, West first and East afterwards—a mere question of time in our opinion—we can carry on our trade and travel from Western North Carolina to the great harbor of Beaufort, where, at least, we shall not meet a people who think that we are working for *their* benefit and *not our own*, and yet give us no helping hand towards the work.

It is true that no human foresight is sufficient to determine what of good or ill will certainly result from any human enterprise. But according to the usual results of such things, the people of Fayetteville think that they have reason to expect, and they do expect, benefit to themselves, to the State, and to Wilmington, from this railroad. They have put their own means into it; so has the State (after a fashion;) but where is Wilmington, which claims to be the first in population, in business, and enterprise; and which, according to the Herald, is to be "very considerably benefitted"?

The Concert of the Cornet Band on Friday evening last was very successful. The performance was admirable, and the audience large and appreciative. The only drawbacks were, a badly constructed Hall for such a purpose, and the deafening noise kept up by the boys in the intervals between the airs.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of this Company was held in the Town Hall on Thursday last—Mr. Charles Benbow presiding and J. M. Rose Secretary. The State's stock was represented by W. G. Broadfoot, Esq.

We had not time to attend the meeting, but learn that there is much that is cheering in the condition of the road and its management, under the efficient Superintendence of Jonathan Worth, Esq. Among the sources of felicitation is the fact which we have frequently heard stated, that the road is in better repair than it had been for some years, whilst its expenses have been reduced, and its receipts are equal to those of the preceding year. Three years ago the company owed $10,000 above its assets. That entire debt has been paid: the company owes nothing, but has $1110 of cash in hand, a steam mill costing $2000 purchased within those three years; and mules, wagons and lumber worth $1000 on hand. These are results highly creditable to the skilful, judicious and energetic management of the Superintendent. They have resulted in part from the saving effected by the steam mill, and more from Macadamizing many parts of the road in the upper counties, where pine is scarce and flint stone abundant. In all such places, of more or less extent, where the plank has decayed the stone has been substituted, forming a cheaper, better, and more durable road.

The road, with branches, is 160 miles in length.

The tolls received during the past year amounted to $14,487 96, against $14,491 12 during the year 1857–8. The repair expenses amounted to $8,650 13, Toll Collectors' Salaries $2,016 16; Officers' Salaries $200; Superintendent's Salary $592; Contingent Expenses $3 70.

The following officers were elected:

DIRECTORS—N. A. Stedman, James Kyle, Jas. Martine, Sampson Boon, and John D. Williams, Fayetteville; Wm. Welch, High Point, C. Benbow, Guilford, Jonathan Worth, Asheborough, Dr. G. C. Newby, Gulf.

At a meeting of the Board, the former Officers were unanimously re-elected, to-wit: N. A. Stedman President, J. M. Rose Secretary, Jonathan Worth Gen'l Superintendent, with Jesse Walker as Assistant.

THE MAIL LETTINGS.—The successful bids for Mail Contracts in five Southern States, for four years from the 1st of July next, were proclaimed at the General Post Office a few days ago. It is said that "the aggregate cost will be about the same as under the last contract, but this result is attained by a large reduction of mail facilities. Bids for service, as heretofore, ranged about 15 or 20 per cent. in advance of those under which the last contracts were made."

The following is the result of the lettings on the routes named:—

No. 5096. From Raleigh, by Barclaysville, Averasboro', Kyle's Landing, and Mary's Garden to Fayetteville, in two horse Coaches daily, to C. S. Barbee.

5100. From Fayetteville, by Blocker's, Owenville, Clinton, Warsaw, to Kenansville, daily, in two horse Coaches, to J. C. Holmes and J. H. Robinson.

5103. From Fayetteville, by Little Rockfish, St. Paul's, Lumberton, Florasville, Leesville and Brooklin, to Fair Bluff, three times a week, D. G. McRae.

5104. From Fayetteville, by Lumber Bridge and Fair Play, to Philadelphus, once a week, to John A. McKay.

5105. From Fayetteville, by Dondarroch, Melrose, Gilopolis, Laurinburgh, Springfield, Gibson's Store and Brightsville, to Cheraw, three times a week, to D. G. McRae.

5108. From Fayetteville, by Manchester, Johnsonville, Crane's Creek, Carthage, Gold Region, Page's Station, Ashboro', to High Point, three times a week, to H. L. Robards.

5109. From Fayetteville, by Kingsbury, Bunn's Level, Summerville, Neill's Creek, Middle Creek, to Raleigh, twice a week, to D. G. McRae.

THE CAR FACTORY.—Messrs. Walton and Barry have opened their Railroad Car Factory, for the present, in the buildings formerly occupied by Pier & Branin, where they expect soon to complete several freight cars for the Western Railroad. They propose to secure a more eligible site, to erect the necessary buildings, and to establish an Iron Foundry in connection with their other works. At this they will be able to manufacture not only the irons for their cars but work of all kinds for the Factories, Mills, &c., in this section of the State. This will supply a want long felt here. This whole enterprise is one of the fruits of the railroad, which is destined to promote the establishment of various kinds of manufacture and mechanism which would not flourish here without the road. They will all add to the population of the town, and we trust also to its prosperity.

A MELANCHOLY COINCIDENCE.—The death of Mr. James B. Cochran, an importing merchant of New York, is a very sad event to a number of citizens in this place, to whom he was much endeared. It is in singular coincidence with another death which occurred a few months ago. In early life, nearly 40 years ago, Mr. Cochran and the late Wm. Broadfoot were partners in business in this town. They separated, left this place, Mr. Cochran going to New York and Mr. Broadfoot to the South. A few months ago Mr. Broadfoot came to this place and spent a week or two visiting his old friends and the many scenes of his youthful days. It was an event to him and to his friends. He returned to Mississippi and died within ten days. Three weeks ago Mr. Cochran came here, for the first time in 36 years, with no object but to see his old friends and the place in which some happy years of his early manhood had been spent. He returned to New York, and in five days after died very suddenly, at his Summer residence on the Hudson, near Sing Sing.

Both had long been pious members of the Presbyterian Church; and both were natives of Scotland. Mr. Broadfoot was 73 years of age at his death. Mr. Cochran 59.

CALHOUN MONUMENT.—The ladies of South Carolina have raised $30,000 towards erecting a monument in memory of John C. Calhoun.

SKETCHES OF EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—Our Scotch friend whose tastes have led him to find out more about our State than most people who were born in it ever knew, has been rambling again, and has favored us with the results, in some letters, the first of which appears in another column. We would like to know how many of our readers ever heard of the existence of the ruins of a Royal Governor's Palace in Bladen county? or that the Legislature of North Carolina ever met in Kinston—a town formerly known as Kingston, but changed by act of the Legislature, we believe, during the patriotic times of the war of 1812, when no place in North Carolina would submit to be called *Kingston*.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to the publishers, the great house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, for copies of three of their new publications.

The first is a large 8vo. of near 700 pages, a "Dictionary of the U. S. Congress, containing Biographical Sketches of its Members from the formation of the government; with an Appendix, compiled as a Manual of Reference for the Legislator and Statesman. By Charles Lanman."

This book contains a vast mass of information. The first part, 534 pages, contains biographical sketches, more or less extended, of many hundred Congressmen, of which the following is a fair sample:—

"*Dobbin J. C.*—He was born in 1814; graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1832. He was a lawyer by profession, and was elected a Representative in Congress, from his native State, in 1845, and declined a re-election. He served in the State Legislature in 1848 and 1850, and during the last session officiated as Speaker. His eloquence at the bar and in the legislative hall, is said to have been of the most winning character, and his urbane manners and amiable disposition made him a general favorite. He was Secretary of the Navy during the whole of President Pierce's administration, and he died in Fayetteville, North Carolina, August 4, 1857."

The remainder of the book contains the times of meeting and adjournment of every session of Congress, from March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1859; Speakers and Clerks of the House and Presidents and Secretaries of the Senate; every Executive officer, with his time of service; statement of every Presidential Election and List of Electors; Judges, &c., of the Supreme Court; Ministers to Foreign Countries; Declaration of Independence; Signers of do.; Members, Presidents, and Sessions of the Continental Congress; Constitution of the U. S.; Organization of the Executive Departments; Settlement, area, population, and time of admission into the Union, of each State; population at each Census; Governors of each State since the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The whole embodying a mass of statistics and of general information of much value to the politician and general reader.

The second Book is entitled, "Opportunities for Industry and the safe investment of Capital; or, a Thousand Chances to Make Money. By E. T. Freedley." This is certainly a very *taking* title; and we see by turning to the 382d page that the author throws in 17 chances for good measure—that page containing "Chances 1013-1017." We have not read the book—no time to do that—but if the author is as sensible in all his other recommendations as in that to advertise liberally (upon which our eye rested in turning over the leaves) we doubt not it will be found a valuable work to all who are not already making money.

The third Book is entitled "Tressilian and his Friends," by R. Shelton Mackenzie; and it is a very pleasant series of Stories, Legends, &c., &c.

All these works are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FIRE.—The Wilmington Herald states that the Turpentine Still of H. Lemon, Esq., at Big Swamp, Columbus county, (we suppose the Rev. Haynes Lennon is meant,) was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night last, with a quantity of turpentine, rosin and spirits. Loss between $700 or $800.

Port of Wilmington.—From May 1 1858 to April 30 1859 inclusive, the number of arrivals of vessels of more than fifty tons, from foreign ports, is 59

Do.	do.	do. Coastwise	647
Total			706
CLEARANCES.			
Foreign Ports			107
Coastwise			587
Total			694

The number of arrivals of vessels under 50 tons, is 275

Wil. Journal.

Bishop Davis.—The Colleton and Beaufort Sun, of the 27th inst., makes the following announcement, which will be read with interest throughout the State:

"On Sunday last, the Rev. Mr. Bellinger announced to his congregation the melancholy fact, that the Rev. Bishop Davis, of the Diocese of South Carolina, had almost entirely lost his sight. His only hope is by an operation for cataract."

The Mississippi River.—Some idea of the extent of the flood in the Mississippi river may be obtained from the fact, as stated in the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Whig*, that the distance from the levee at that place to the opposite shore of the overflowed banks is *fifty miles*. The valley of the Mississippi is now a great inland sea. The *Whig* also says:

"The water at this point is now higher than any rise known to our oldest citizens, it being full sixteen inches higher than that of '58, and still rising one inch per day since Friday last."

At New Orleans the flood is now within three inches of its greatest height last year, but no danger is apprehended to the levees.

From Memphis down, the marks of desolation are everywhere visible. Scores of plantations and villages are either overflowed or rendered almost uninhabitable by the mould with which the surrounding moisture has covered every dwelling. The houses which are built on pillars, thus suffering the water to run freely beneath, are still occupied. Flat boats are usually mooored to such habitations, which serve the double purpose of stables for the cattle and quarters for the negroes who guard them.

No Mail Routes to be Opened.—In consequence of the straightened condition of the finances of the Government, the Postmaster General has decided not to open any new mail routes in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, authorized by Congress in 1858.

Guano Island Discovered.—The California Overland Mail has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 8th instant.

A rich guano island had been discovered Northwest of the Sandwich Islands, and taken possession of by the United States.

Other news unimportant.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—We are reliably informed that negotiations between the English Government, the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, have reached a point which admits of no doubt about the Government's guarantee of 8 per cent. on the six hundred thousand pounds capital, being accepted. In view of this fact, as we learn from the same reliable source, the Atlantic Company are actively engaged in making the most thorough tests of the various kinds of cable adapted to the Atlantic line, and will be prepared to enter into the necessary contracts at an early day. In the meantime the Company have decided to expend a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars to recusitate the present cable, and active operations to this end will be commenced as soon as the weather will admit.

The Atlantic Company will not attempt to lay the new cable until July, of next year.

N. Y. Com.

The Steamer St. Nicholas Disaster—Further Particulars.—A letter written to the Alexandria Gazette, by an eye witness, gives some additional particulars of the recent explosion on board the St. Nicholas. The missing and lost, so far as ascertained, number 41. Gideon J. Pillow, Jr. of Tennessee, is among the lost. [Mr. Pillow was a son of Gen. Pillow, and a graduate of the University of N. C., of the class of 1855.]

Captain McMullin was caught among the timbers of the wreck, and held fast until he was burnt to death. The steamer Susquehanna was within two miles of the St. Nicholas when the accident occurred. She proceeded at once to the scene and rendered every assistance.

MARRIED,

In this town on the 28th April, by Rev. Mr. Weaver, Mr. A. F. HOBBS, formerly of Guilford County, to Miss CLARISSA HARDEN, of this place.

At the residence of Col. Arch'd McEachern, in Robeson Co., on the 28th ult., by the Rev. N. A. McDonald, Dr. D. SINCLAIR, of Cumberland, to Miss EFFIE McEACHERN.

At Cedar Hill, Anson county, on the 2d February, 1859, by D. Carpenter, Esq., Mr. AMON F. LIMAR to Miss ELIZA E. CRUMP.

In Wilmington, on the 27th inst., by the Rev. R. B. Drane, at the residence of Mrs. Robert Gibbs, JAMES K. MORISEY, Esq., of Sampson co., to Miss M. E. GIBBS, daughter of the late Robert Gibbs.

In Sampson county, on the 26th April, 1859, at the residence of the bride's father, by George S. Best, Esq., Mr. JOHN S. HERRING, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of John H. Spearman, Esq., all of Sampson county.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 21st inst., of paralysis, ELIZABETH LILLY, consort of Edmund Lilly, in her 68th year. She had been, for about fifty years, a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

In Holmes county, Miss., on the 7th April 1859, CHARLEY MARSHALL, son of Dr. W. M. and M. E. Richardson, aged nearly 3 years.

University of North Carolina.

To the Surviving Members of the Graduating Class of 1849.

REMEMBER YOUR PROMISE to meet at the University during the Commencement Week of 1859!!

April 30. RE-UNION.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 2.

BACON,	9 a 12½	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	30 a 00	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a 20	LARD,	12½ a 13½
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	40 a 50	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	11½ a 13	Cuba	27 a 29
Laguira	13½ a 15	N. Orleans	45 a 50
Java	17½ a 18½	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11 a 11½	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 10½	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	21 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 37½ a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 8½	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	11 a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	40 a 45	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	6 65 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	6 40 a 0 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 15 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 90 a 0 00	Loaf	12½ a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	12½ a 13½
Corn	1 00 a 1 05	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat	1 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	90 a 1 00	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	10 a 11	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 55 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	4 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 25 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	43½ a 44

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—Dull and declining; quite a change in the market since our last review—a decline of 1 cent per lb. Quotations are barely maintained.

Flour—No change; tendency upwards; receipts light.

Corn and Peas—Firm and in demand at quotations.

Turpentine—No change.

Spirits—Sales on Saturday at 43½. One small lot (extra bbls.) changed hands at 44.

Rosin—A large quantity is coming to market. Sales No. 1 from $2 to $4.

The market is well supplied with Fish; we quote:—
No. 1 Herring at 4 00 to 5 00.
Mullets, at 7 50 to 8 50.
No. 3 Mackerel, at 9 00 to 10 00.
No. 1 Do., ½ bbls., at 9 00 to 9 50.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 30, 1859.

Turpentine, New Virgin $5, Yellow 3 05, Hard 1 75. Spirits, no sales; last at 48. Rosin, Pale $6. Tar 1 75.

For the week ending on Saturday, inclusive, the sales of Turpentine at above prices were 1,715 bbls. Spirits at unchanged price, 1,210 bbls. Tar, unchanged, 642 bbls. Rosin, 7,944 bbls., at $4, 5 50, 5 75, 6, 6 25 for Pale: 2 37½ to $3 for No. 1, last at 2 75; low No. 1 1 40, 1 75, 2 50; Common 1 35. Cotton, a small lot on Tuesday at 11½ for strict middling; do. on Thursday at 11½; dull and no disposition to operate. Flour, 50 bbls. State at 6 75 for Super, $7 for Family; little disposition to operate, stock light but plenty. Timber, 4 rafts at 4 50, $5, $7.

At New York, Cotton very dull; quotations nominal at 12 to 12¼ for middling uplands. Flour higher; Southern 6 15 to 6 50. Wheat firm at 1 85 for Southern white, 1 50 red. Spirits unchanged; 53 to 53½. Turpentine 3 90.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9 to 11⅝.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. April 29—Steamer Flora McDonald, with passengers and goods for R Mitchell, Worth & Utley, H Brown, D Murphy, J & N A Cameron, J M Worth & Son, W Draughon, Page & Surles, Stedman & Horne, James McGilvary, Welsh & Weisiger, J Pace, Errant & Wilson, D McNatt, G W Williams & Co, Elkin mfg Co, J H Johnson & Co, E L Winslow, D Morrison & Co, Myrover & Wightman, A A McKethan, Mrs M Banks, Richardson & Barrett, J McKellar, A M Branson, C C McCrimmon, D McDugald, J M Vann, N R Blue, G & L Brandt, C W Andrews, W K Blake.

Orrell's Line. May 2—Steamer Southerner, with goods for A G Thornton & Co, H McDonald, Starr & Williams, R M Orrell, G W Williams & Co, A G Thornton, A McRimmon, J R McDuffie, A M Johnson.

Lutterloh's Line. April 30—Steamer Fanny, with goods for J H Pritchett, Page & Surles, M N Leary, J O A Kelly, D & W McLaurin, J R Murchison, J H Hawley, H Saunders, J Shaw, J Leete, A Holmes, Jr, C E Leete.

April 29—Steamer Hattie Hart, Capt. Peck, with passengers and merchandise.

Cape Fear Navigation Company!

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, 3d June next, in the Town Hall, Fayetteville.
S. W. TILLINGHAST, Pres't.
May 2, 1859. 10tm
Town papers copy till meeting.

The "Cape Raglan" at the new Clothing and Furnishing Store of O. S. Baldwin & Co., attracts universal admiration. Saturday we received the first instalment. O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
May 2 1t

Don't forget that we sell the genuine "YORE SEAM SHIRT." O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
May 2 1t

A new lot Hair Brushes, Buck Purses, Porte-Monnies, &c., &c., just at hand. O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
May 2 1t

Fancy Shirts, also White Marseilles Do., with Collars to match, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.
May 2 1t

Denominational Pocket Books at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Who would not have a Cane, when they can be bought at the price asked for them by O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

The "Eugenie" Trunk is bound to sell. No lady can travel satisfactorily without one. They are found at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Prince Albert, Napoleon, Navy and Self-adjusting CRAVATS, for sale by O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

Linen & Cotton Turkish BathING TOWELS; an essential article for the Bath, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

Tweed and Kremlin Coats and PANTS, for Servant's use, at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

P. TAYLOR

HAS now in Store, a general Stock of Staple
Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes,
And the best quality of
Family Groceries, Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Together with almost all articles usually wanted in the trade of this place.
Agent for the sale of BENBOW'S COTTON YARN, TWINE, CANDLE WICK, &c. Store formerly occupied by W. F. MOORE, Esq., North-East Corner Market Square. Call and see. P. TAYLOR.
April 30, 1859. 10-1mi

Mackerel and Herring.

20 BBLS. Mackerel;
50 " Herring;
In prime condition. For sale by GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

Pure Ohio Corn Whiskey.

150 BBLS. received and for sale by GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

BACON.

15 HHDS Sides,
5 " Shoulders, } A prime article.
Just received and for sale by GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

SEGARS.

100,000 SEGARS, various brands, for sale by GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

SUNDRIES.

50 BAGS RIO, LAGUIRA AND JAVA COFFEE;
10 Bbls. Refined SUGARS;
10 " Eagle Mills and Scotch SNUFF;
10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
30 Boxes Soda and Butter BISCUIT;
10 Boxes Adamantine CANDLES;
20 " SOAP;
10 " S. W. Collins' Superior AXES;
30 Kegs NAILS;
Grubbing and Weeding HOES; SPADES, SHOVELS, Manure Forks, Hatchets, Trace Chains, Brooms, Buckets, Powder and Shot, in store and for sale by GEO. W. SPERLING, South Side Hay Street.
☞ At the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.
April 29 10*2m

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANEOTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.
Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.
Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.
Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.
Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.
Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.
C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.
☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.
April 29 10-*

ICE.

THE ICE HOUSE will be open on and after 3d May, from 5 to 7 o'clock every morning, except Sundays, and from 5½ to 7 o'clock Saturday evenings. Tickets are sold at our Store. WORTH & UTLEY.
May 2. 1t

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A LIKELY YOUNG WOMAN about 16 years of age, and Child about a year old. Any person wishing to purchase, will please apply to HENRY C. JOHNSON.
April 30 10-2t
Presbyterian copy 2 times.

WANTED,

15 ABLE-BODIED MEN to lay track on the Fayetteville Coal Fields Rail Road. Wages $1 25 per day, and $10 a month for board. Apply to HENRY SAUNDERS, Contractor.
May 2, 1859. 10tf

STRAYED,

ONE fine red roan MARE, with blaze in the forehead, four years old. Also with her one yellow HORSE, black tail and mane. They are probably trying to get up to Guilford county. I will pay for any information, or their delivery to D. W. C. BENBOW.
May 2. 1t

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, upon the petition of the Heirs at Law of Lewis Barge, dec'd, I will sell at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Wednesday the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, a lot of Land containing 10 or 15 acres, lying on the South-east side of Haymount, on McIver street, joining the land of Samuel Mims, Calvin Davis and others.
Terms of sale, one fourth cash; balance at 6 mos.—with interest from date.
Bond and security required from the purchaser.
WALTER A. HUSKE, Clerk & Master.
April 26 9-2t

Dictionary of Congress, by Lanman;
Tressilian and his Friends, by R. Shelton McKenzie;
"A Thousand Chances to Make Money," by Freedley;
"Mrs. Partington's Carpet Bag of Fun";
Sylvester Sound; Handy Andy;
Flush Times of Alabama; Party Leaders;
School Books; &c., &c. Just received.
April 23 E. J. HALE & SON.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL
PATENT LOOPED EXTENSION
BRIDAL SKIRT.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES! THE WORLD'S LAST GREAT WONDER!
A Steel Extension Skirt without a Stitch! A Skirt vibrating upon Looped Hinges! Made entirely by machinery! An Indestructible Skirt! An Adjustible Skirt, with an Adjustible Bustle! No Wear Out! No Tear Out!
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale cheap, at the Fashionable Emporium of G. & L. BRANDT, South Side Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
May 2. 10-2t

BRASS STRAINER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low. D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 2. 10tf

CHANGE OF HOUR.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, May the 4th, the Steamer HATTIE HART will leave for Wilmington at 6 o'clock, A. M., precisely, until further notice, and not at 8 o'clock as heretofore advertised.
Passengers will Breakfast on Board.
T. F. PECK, Capt.
April 29. 1t-pd

LOST OR MISLAID.

A CERTIFICATE, in the hand of Wm. Taylor, trustee for Laura Freeman, for SIX SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Cape Fear Navigation Co. Application will be made for a new Certificate.
E. F. MOORE, Trustee for Laura Freeman.
April 30. 1t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, TWO NEGRO GIRLS; one by the name of ROSE, of dark complexion, ordinary stature, and about thirty years of age; the other named ISABELLA, of a copper color, ordinary stature, and about twenty-five years of age;—who say that they were formerly the property of Nathaniel G. Jones, and are now owned by a Mr. Clark.
The owner or owners of said negro slaves are hereby notified to come forward, prove their property and take it away, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs. GEORGE L. McKAY, Jailor.
April 27, 1859 9-
Raleigh Standard copy till forbid.

Three Hundred Dollars.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in September last, a negro man named CLINTON. He is about twenty-one years old, weighs between 180 and 190 pounds, is of a copper color, is between five feet ten inches and six feet in height, and has a down expression of countenance. Clinton was sold by G. R. Guthrie, Esq., of Chatham county, N. C., and was raised by Archibald McIntyre, dec'd, near the "Gulf" in said County where he is now probably lurking.
I will pay one hundred and fifty dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail so I get him, or his delivery to me. I will also pay one hundred and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.
JAMES C. PASS.
Yanceyville, N. C., April 30, 1859. 10*3tpd

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND CO.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the following Tracts or Lots of Land be sold, by John W. Baker, Town Collector, for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857.

Lot listed by George W. McDonald, on Person street, joins J. Waddill and others, valued at $800. Taxes due $10 40

Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, listed by A. S. McNeill, valued at $50. Tax due 65c

Lot listed by M. N. Leary, for Estate of Solomon Nash, on Winslow street, valued at $1000. Taxes due $13 00

Lot listed by A. J. O'Hanlon for Duncan Nelson, on Hillsboro' street opposite Distillery, valued at $150. Taxes due $1 95

Lot listed by James Huske for N. Rogers & Son, on Hay street, joins Jas. Evans, valued at $500.

One Lot on Cool Spring street, valued $200. Taxes due for 1855, 1856 and 1857 $28 35

From the Minutes.
10*tJ6] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND CO.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court, that the following Tracts or Lots of Land be sold by the Sheriff of Cumberland for the Taxes due thereon for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, viz:

100 Acres of Land, listed by Joseph Baker, Jr., for John Eccles, valued at $3000, known as the farm House, part in and part out of Town, situated on Cross Creek. Taxes due, $53 61

One Lot listed by James Huske, for N. Rogers & Son, on Hay street, joins H. Newell and others, valued at $500. One other Lot on Cool Spring street, valued at $200. Taxes due for 1856, 1857. $8 92

350 Acres of Land listed by W. L. Hall, on the east side of Cape Fear River, joins Jno. M. Beasley and others, valued at $1700. Taxes due $32 15

One Lot listed by Mrs E. A. Sprightly, residence on Gillespie street, joins J. C. Haigh, valued at $800. Taxes due $4 16

Three Lots listed by Graham D. Baker, for the Heirs of John Thomas, situated in Lower Fayetteville, valued at $200. Tax due $1 04

One Lot listed for the Estate of Patrick Montague. Taxes due for 1856 and 1857, $8 88

One Lot listed for Jas. Black, situated in Lower Fayetteville, valued at $75. Tax due 39c

8 or 10 Acres of Land situated on Hay Mount, belonging to the Heirs of Betsy Cox and John Cole, double tax due 1855, 1856 and 1857.

From the Minutes.
10*tJ6] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., May 1, 1859:—
S S Aired.
Jas Brewer, A G Black, Mrs Abby Butler, T M Burroughs, T Burroughs, E Bushee, Thos Burnett.
D J Colvin, Jas Colvin, Thos Calcut, Geo Cropper 2, W Collins, J J Carter.
Christian Deter, W D Davis, J C Dollar.
Mary Ellis, Jno EnLow. Celia Finlayson.
Mrs S J Garrott, Mary Ann Grant.
M B Hall 2, Chas Hase, Dicy Hunt, F B Harrisson, T Huldt, Joanner Hagins, C Huld, H Howell, Holleday & Ware 2, C Holland, L Hubbard, J H Howell, W Hall, T Haney, W Hudgins (Estelle Troupe.)
Jno S Lindsay, R A Love.
B N Marston 4, James Martin, Susan Maner, W H Morrill, Clora Mass.
C J McMurry, R H McDuffie 2, Jane E McIver, D & W J McLeod 2, Neal McFadyen, J McDuff, Mrs Maggie McPherson, Mary McDuffie, Mrs M McDugald, S McElvain, J O McArthur.
S S Prather, Mrs D A Prevatt, E Pettard, D Parker, Margaret Purcell, A A Patillo.
Mary Register, Henry Rogers, Sam'l Reid.
David Smith, E C Sweeney 2, B W Smith, Alva Smith, Purley Ann Smith, Dr D Sinclair, Jno Saunders, J D Stephenson, Mary Smith, J J Spell, J Smithdeal.
Jas Thompson, Jacob S Taylor.
N Urquhard, T R Underwood, 2.
Lewis Williams, J C West, G W Wheeler, Jno Winn, B J Welton 2, Jas Wright, Wright & Trantham, Jeff Wright, James Worles, F G Wright, E J Williams, W W White, E M Welborn, W H Worthington.
N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.
J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.

W. BAKER & CO'S AMERICAN, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC, and VANILLA PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, PREPARED COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, SOLUBLE, HOMŒOPATHIC AND DIETETIC COCOA, CRACKED COCOA and COCOA SHELLS, celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.
For sale by their Agents D. C. MURRAY, New York; WM. S. GRANT, Philadelphia; T. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNETT, DUDLEY & CO., Cincinnati; and by Grocers generally.
WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law,
BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.
DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—March Term, 1859.

A MAJORITY of the Acting Justices being present, It is ordered, that a Special Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 5th Monday in May next. All suitors, witnesses, and others having business on the Civil Docket only, are requested to attend.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.
4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1859.
Thomas S. Lutterloh vs. Joseph L. Bryan.
Attachment and Levy on Land.—Judgment Conditional.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Joseph L. Bryan has removed from this County so that process cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Joseph L. Bryan to be and appear at the next regular Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June 1859, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said attachment, or Judgment final by default will be rendered against him and the Land levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.
4*6w] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term 1859.
Thomas W. Holbert and others vs. N. A. Stedman and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs at law of Winship Stedman, some of the defendants in the above suit, are non-residents of the State, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that said defendants be and appear at the next term of this hon. Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Chatham on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, M. Q Waddell, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of March 1859.
2*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CHATHAM COUNTY.
In Equity—Spring Term 1859.
Luther Clegg and others vs. the Heirs of J. P. Clegg and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the heirs of J. P. Clegg, Wm. Avent, Joseph Avent, Calvin Bray and wife Harriett, Britton Snipes and wife Elizabeth, and Thomas Clegg, are non-residents of the State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in the town of Fayetteville, commanding said defendants to be and appear at the next term of the hon. Court of Equity to be held for the County of Chatham at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the 3d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, M. Q. Waddell, C. M. E., at office, the 3d Monday of March 1859.
2*6t] MAURICE Q. WADDELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1859.
Charles Ivey, Jr., Lovedy and Pinkney Flowers, Minors, by their Guardian, vs. William Edwards and wife.
Petition for Partition.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that William Edwards and wife Nancy reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1859.
2*6w] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1859.
William S. Foulks vs. Thomas McCallum.
Attachment.

IN this case it appearing to the Court, that the Defendant Thomas McCallum has removed from this County, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore considered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or Judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of Feb'y, A. D. 1859.
2*6w] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
Thos. S. Lutterloh vs. the Bank of the State, E. J. Lutterloh, George Harris.
Bill for an Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh, one of the Defendants in this case, is a non-resident, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said E. J. Lutterloh to appear at the next regular term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1859, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, this the 22d March 1859.
800*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

TERRY'S
Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

FIRST (*and principally*,) because it is not *so* dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years.

Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing.

Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms:

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., WM. LONG, Rockingham, N. C.; also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N B. Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.
Oct'r 1, 1858. 51*tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday night the 8th instant, my negro man PETER. He is a fine carpenter, and will no doubt pass for a free man. He is very intelligent—full six feet high, bright complexion, rather slender built, good teeth in front, and fine countenance, but if frightened will indicate it in the eye—had full face of whiskers and bushy head of hair, rather straight and black—dresses well in black clothing—wore an old cloth cap when he left. He is free to talk and well calculated to deceive. He will probably change his name, as I believe his aim is to be free.

He may endeavor to escape with wagoners or with some white man. The above reward will be paid on his delivery. JAMES H. McQUEEN.
Robeson county, N. C. March 15. 98-*tf

"NEW SPRING GOODS"
AT LITTLE'S MILLS,
AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

American and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Bareges, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ruches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need, and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, K'y Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., April 9, 1859. 6*tf

SPRING GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
E. LILLY
—Is now receiving his stock of—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.
* March 28, 1859 2*tf

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

150 BBLS. WHISKEY, Monumental & North State;
10 " RYE WHISKEY;
3 " Do. Do., very superior, 5 yrs old,
20 " APPLE BRANDY;
20 " N. E. RUM;
5 " HOLLAND GIN;
G. W. SPERLING, HAY STREET,
At the Store formerly occupied by J. & T. Waddill.
April 2 2*6t

FOR THE
SPRING AND SUMMER, 1859.
ERRANT & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY inform their numerous friends and customers of Robeson County and vicinity that their Stock is now complete; embracing the most excellent assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Dress Trimmings, Bonnets and Mantillas; Clothing, ready-made, a superior article; a beautiful stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Cutlery, Hardware, Crockery, and a good assortment of Choice Family Groceries, &c., &c.

All those in want of such goods will do well to call soon and make their selections. There is no charge for looking.

ERRANT & WILSON,
Lumberton, N. C.
April 18 6*3t

GUANO.

370 BAGS GUANO just received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 18 6*3t

Bank of Fayetteville,
16TH APRIL 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Hall of the Bank, on MONDAY, THE 16TH OF MAY next, at 12 o'clock, M.
W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
April 16 6*tm

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.
Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 7th March, a NEGRO WOMAN named LIZA, aged about 35 years, spare built, quick spoken, and weighs about 120 lbs. I suppose she is lurking about Fayetteville, or in Robeson, N. C., or Marion District, S. C.
S. L. GIBSON.
Springfield, Richmond Co., N. C. 8*4t

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term 1859.
David Torrence, Adm'r of Cerina Nixon.
To the Court.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN this case, it appearing that Cerina Nixon has left no heirs who are known to the Court: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said heirs, if any, to appear at the next regular term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday in June next, then and there to make defence to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and a decree had for the sale of intestate's real estate.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of March, A. D. 1859.
6*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1859.
Henry S. Crabb vs. Zimri Reddick.

IN pursuance of the order made in this cause, at Spring Term, 1859, notice is hereby given to the defendant that I shall proceed, on the first Saturday in August next, to take the account ordered, at my office in Asheboro', and in case said defendant fail to attend on the 1st Saturday in August, he is hereby notified to attend on the last Saturday in August.

Witness, A. G. Foster, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Asheboro' this 12th April 1859.
8*3w] A. G. FOSTER, C. M. E.

NEW DRY GOODS!
W. MacINTYRE
—IS RECEIVING—

BLEACHED Shirting, from the well-known Mills Bartlett's & James's, New York; Bates's and Young America soft finished, suited to the needle or sewing machine.

Summer Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Union Mixtures;
Linen Drillings, White and Colored Cotton Drillings;
Colored and White Allen Dales' and Marseilles Quilts;
Bleached Sheetings and Pillow Goods;
Table Damask, Toweling and Napkins;
Calicos, Ginghams, Brilliantes, White Jaconets;
Nansook, Tarleton and Swiss Muslin;
Printed Lawns and Lawn Robes;
Jaconet, Swiss and Lisle Inserting and Edging;
Head Dresses, Muslin Embroidered Collars;
Under-sleeves and Collars, in sets, (extra Super;)
Black Silk Lace and Edgings;
Ribbons and Silk Fringes, Ruches, Artificials and Wreaths;
Kid Gloves, Lace Mitts, Black and Fancy Belts;
Bonnets, Flats and Hats for girls;
Lustre, Linen and Plaid Dusters;
Extension Skirts, with improved Bustle;
Umbrellas, Parasols, Shoes and Gaiters;
Driving and Riding Whips.
Fayetteville, March 21, 1859. 98-6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.
1859.
James Kyle
IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,
BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,
Cedar Falls Sheeting and Yarn at Factory Prices.
All of which will be offered
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
As low as the same quality can be had in this State.
March 1859. 94tf

Second Spring Stock.
STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE received and are now opening their second supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising a splendid selection of the newest styles of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hoop Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing,

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of Wholesale Buyers is invited.

☞ STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS. ☜
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 9, 1859. 4tf

SPRING STYLES!
The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.
A. McRIMMON.
March 16 97-tf

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety;
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;
FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;
CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very nice;
FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, TOYS and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.
March 31, 1859 1-

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

HOUSE, LOT AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
May 3, 1858. 7tf

Alabama Lands for Sale.

1,671 ACRES, in Henry county, 3 miles below Columbia, on the Chattahochee river, and 25 miles below Fort Gaines; 850 acres are cleared—500 acres are river bottom, which will produce from 20 to 50 bushels Corn, or from 1,000 to 2,500 pounds of Cotton to the acre. On the place are all the necessary improvements—Houses for Negroes; good water, and as healthy as any section of Alabama. For further particulars apply to me, at Midway Ala., or R. ALLISON and A. G. JANES, on the premises.

Also, 1,100 acres Land, near Midway, Barbour county—800 acres cleared—all fresh, having been cleared in the last seven years. This is strong lime Land, and will produce from 20 to 30 bushels Corn, and from 1,000 to 2,000 lbs. Cotton per acre. Improvements fine—the Dwelling cost $4,000, and is situated on a high sandy ridge, with good water, and every convenience desirable in a country residence.

Both of these places are known in Columbus, Ga., where inquiries can be made. I invite those who are purchasing, to examine these places during the coming spring and summer, and judge them by what they see.

C. A. ROSE,
Midway, Barbour county, Ala.
March 9 (Sav. Rep.) 95-tf

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varieties; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C. J. H. HAUGHTON.
Nov. 12, 1857. 60tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
May 7. 9tf

HAY! HAY!!

250 BALES PRIME HAY, just received and for sale by J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
March 28. 800-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—
150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.

—ALSO—
A large and general assortment of
Hardware and Cutlery;
Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.

All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

☞ COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 3, 1859 93tf

FRESH GOODS!

WE are now receiving our stock of Spring Goods, consisting of a large assortment of

Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Farming Utensils, &c.,

And expect to make such additions to our stock as the trade requires. We will sell at wholesale or retail low for cash or on short time to prompt paying customers, or exchange for country produce. Persons wanting goods in our line are respectfully invited to call and give us a trial. Particular attention paid to filling orders.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 17, 1859. 97-8w

ROBINSON'S
MANIPULATED GUANO.

THIS UNEQUALED FERTILIZER, composed of one half best

Peruvian Guano,

One half fine

Ground Bone,

and the best

Phosphatic Guano,

is in condition for immediate use, being prepared by new and improved machinery, by which means the most perfect combination is effected, reducing all to a uniform fine powder; and for application by DRILL or otherwise, it is in the most perfect order. And I have no hesitation in saying that for all crops it is equal to any fertilizer ever offered to the farming community. The QUALITY WILL BE KEPT PERFECTLY UNIFORM in all cases, and WARRANTED to contain 8 per cent. of AMMONIA, and 45 to 50 per cent. of BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME. It is put up in good bags, weighing about 150 lbs. each. Purchasers will please notice, that the name F. ROBINSON is branded on each bag—none other is genuine.

My long experience in the trade, and the general satisfaction heretofore given by all Guanoes sold by me, will, I hope, be a guarantee that the article now offered will be as represented. I will also keep constantly on hand the best Peruvian, Mexican and other Guanoes, which I will sell as low as any house in the city.

WM. ROBINSON,
Nos. 4 & 6 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET,
Near Pratt St. Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO is also sold in lots to suit by the following Agents:
J. C. NEVETT, Alexandria, Va.
GARRISON & MAIGNE, Norfolk, Va.
E. H. SKINKER & CO., Richmond, Va.
THOMAS BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, Va.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.
March 2 93-3mpd

DISSOLUTION.

STEDMAN & HORNE, Jr., being anxious to close their business, offer for sale at low figures their stock of goods on hand. Our accounts are all due and we would be pleased to have them settled.

J. C. STEDMAN. J. W. HORNE.
April 14. 4-1m

Ranaway!

FROM the subscriber, in Robeson county, about the 15th of Feb'y, a small bay mare MULE; said Mule was bought in Pittsborough, and I presume she is making her way back. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. DR. B. T. PERSON.
Randalsville, March 12 97*tf

Cantwell's N. Carolina Justice.
Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
Isaac Keerans and wife and others vs. John Bailey and others.
Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Callerr A. Steed, Sion P. Steed, Willie Steed and wife Nancy, and Frederick Steed, are non-resident plaintiffs, and that John Bailey, Thomas L. Steed, and Samuel Kendall and wife Martha, are non-resident defendants, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for thirty days, notifying the non-resident parties to be and appear at the Court House in Troy, for Montgomery County, on Monday, the 16th of May 1859, when and where the undersigned as Commissioner, will proceed to take the account of the estate of Sam'l Steed, dec'd, now in the hands of Zebedee Russell and Isaac Keerans, receivers.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office at Troy, the last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and 83d year of American Independence.
6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
S. H. Christian vs. Eli H. Scarboro, Adm'r of Ervin McRae, and Dawson A. McRae.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dawson A. McRae is a non-resident of this State, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for six weeks in succession, to notify the said D. A. McRae to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for Montgomery County on the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office at Troy, last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and in the 83d year of American Independence.
6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.
Montford D. Williams vs. Eli H. Scarboro, Adm'r of Ervin McRae and Green Williams and wife Emesine.
Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Green Williams and wife Emesine, the defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State, It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a paper published in Fayetteville, for six weeks in succession, to notify the said Green Williams and wife Emesine to be and appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery on the last Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at office at Troy, last Monday in Feb'y 1859, and in the 83d year of American Independence.
6*6t] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.
Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

Law Notice.

JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in copartnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore.

They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.
Troy, April 7, 1859. 4tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh. D. K. McRAE.
Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

J. R. BULLA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
March 10, 1859 96-6m

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.
August 24, 1858. 40tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in another business, I find my time too much taken up to attend to the duties of my profession; and having a partner (Dr. R. Scott) who is in every way competent to please *all my* friends, I take great pleasure in recommending him to *all* with whom I have the slightest influence. His prices will suit any who are desirous of having their teeth operated on in a skilful manner.

And with my best wishes for my *successor*, and this community, I withdraw from the firm, having no fear but that Dr. Scott will give the most fastidious entire satisfaction. D. W. C. BENBOW.
Jan'y 10, 1859. 78tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

WORTH & UTLEY,
Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY,
NEW AND DESIRABLE, BY
JAS. T. HOUSTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
J. M. BEASLEY.
ALSO,
A LOT OF FINE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,
AT REDUCED PRICES, by
JAS. T. HOUSTON.
March 1, 1859 93tf

TIN PLATE,
Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,
COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.
Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.
ROOFING, GUTTERING,
And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.
July 9. 27-tf

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
May 3, 1858. 7tf

DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.,
NEW YORK.
Commission Merchants,

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitlock & Co's Superphosphate of Lime.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other produce.
April 16, 1859 6-3mospd

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
Commission Merchant,
And Agent for Dawson's Line Steamers,
Wilmington, N. C,

Solicits Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Corn, Flour.

Also orders for Groceries, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Guano, &c. &c.

REFERS TO
John Dawson, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.,
Dr. F. J. Hill, " "
O. G. Parsley; " President Commercial Bank,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright, President Bank of Cape Fear,
E. P. Hall, Esq., Branch Bank of State of N. C.,
T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 25 8-3m

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.
ALLEN & CLARK,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.
☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers. ☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

WILLIAM D. MAHN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office in Hall's Building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water Street.
April 8, 1858 4-6mos

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf*

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.
Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Agent for Chickering's Pianos,
Of which he has always some on hand.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

PETER MALLETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GE ERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
July 29, 1858. 32-

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
P. P. SHAW & CO.,
31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

McCAY & STOW,
SUCCESSORS TO
STOW & SMART,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Shovels, Nails, Hollow ware, &c.
37 WARREN ST. NEAR BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

T. M. SACKETT
Would be pleased to see his friends at the above House.
Feb'y 23, 1859 91-3m1mi

MILITARY GOODS,
Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,
ACCORDING TO THE
Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.
June 30. 24-1y

For Hire.

BY the month or for the remainder of the year, a GIRL, who is a first rate House-Servant. Apply to THOS. A. E. EVANS.
April 18 6-

200 Bbls. of Herring

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO
March 14 96